

# THE ANTIOCH NEWS.

Pledged to The Republican Policy of Reciprocity and Protection to American Industries, as Formulated in The Republican National Platform.

Vol. XV, No. 5.

Antioch, Illinois Thursday, October 3, 1901.

J. J. BURKE, Editor and Prop.  
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## DELICACIES OF FAR NORTH.

Frozen Weeds Mixed With Seal Oil Are Eaten.

This is the way an Eskimo lady sits at the head of her table and dispenses hospitality, and these are the delicate items in her bill of fare. They were tested at first hand by W. H. Glider when, in crossing Siberia, at the north, he had to accept native customs with what grace he might. No matter how early you may awaken in the morning you will find the mistress of the house already up—that is, her position has changed from reclining to sitting. But as soon as she observes that you are really awake she hands you a small piece of meat to steady your nerves until breakfast time. Then she goes into the next apartment, which is merely an inclosure for keeping the dogs away from the stores, and after fifteen minutes of pounding and chopping returns with the breakfast. A large, flat, wooden tray is placed on the floor and the landlady takes her position at one end in the attitude elegantly described as squatting, says Youth's Companion. The family and their guests gather around the board on either side, lying flat on their stomachs with their heads toward the breakfast and their feet out. The first course is some frozen weeds, mixed with seal oil and eaten with small portions of fresh blubber, which the lady of the house cuts with a large chopping knife. The next course is walrus meat. This is also cut up by the presiding lady and is served with no unobtrusive hand. At this portion of the meal, the one who can swallow the largest piece without chewing has the advantage, and the only way to get even with him is to keep one piece in your mouth and two in your hand. After this joint has been thoroughly discussed there comes a large piece of walrus hide, which has a small portion of blubber attached, and the hair still on the outside. It is about an inch thick and very tough, so that it is impossible to affect it by chewing. It is, therefore, cut into very small pieces by the hostess and finishes the meal. Really, it is the most palatable dish of all.

## WEDDINGS AT PLOUGASTEL.

Forty-Four Couples United at a French Town.

At Plougastel, in Brittany, France, there is but one day a year on which, from time immemorial, weddings are allowed to take place—namely, on the Feast of St. Francis, a model Christian wife and mother for whom the citizens of Plougastel have the greatest veneration, which they chiefly manifest by setting all the weddings for that day. This year not less than forty-four couples knelt before her altar to pronounce the nuptial vows. This day of weddings by the whole village, is, of course, a feast for the whole village. In the early morning all the couples meet on the town's public square. Thence they go to the city hall, where the civil ceremony is gone through with. This over, a procession is formed, and all the couples, followed by their respective friends, march three times around the village before entering the church, where the religious ceremony is performed. Hereupon follows the banquet, which is held at the common expense. The last wedding feast saw no less than 2,000 guests partaking of the bounteous repast. According to an eye-witness of these fraternal agapes, apart from the tables at which the wedding couples, plates were conspicuous by their absence. There was on an average one plate to every four guests. That little deficiency, however, did not prevent the Plougastelites from enjoying themselves capriciously during the six days' duration of the ceremonies.

## A Finnish Attack.

An attack was lately made on C. F. Collier, of Cherokee, Iowa, that nearly proved fatal. It came through his kidneys. His back got so lame he could not stoop without great pain, nor sit in a chair except propped by cushions. No remedy helped him until he tried Electric Bitters which effected such a wonderful change that he writes he feels like a new man. This marvelous medicine cures backache and kidney troubles, purifies the blood and builds up your health. Only 50c at W. T. Hill's drug store.

**Northwest Gains Population.**  
The population of Idaho has increased 82 per cent since 1890, that of Montana 70 per cent, North Dakota 67, Wyoming 48, and Washington, 45. Nevada is the only state which shows an actual decrease in its population since 1890.

## What's Your Face Worth?

Sometimes a fortune, but never, if you have a sallow complexion, a jaundiced look, moth patches and blotches on the skin—all signs of Liver Trouble. But Dr. King's New Life Pills give Clear Skin, Rosy Cheeks, Rich Complexion. Only 25 cents at Hill's drug store.

## AN EDUCATIONAL FOLLY.

School System Forces Children to Study Uncongenial Subjects.

Harold E. Gorst has radical ideas on the subject of education. He is quoted in Current Literature as saying: "Our existing school system consists in lumping together masses of school children in what are called classes, and stuffing into their head collectively a quantity of knowledge based, not upon the individual bent of each child, but upon a fixed code and curriculum. The principle is to set forty or fifty children doing and thinking precisely the same thing. The result is inevitable. There is a top of the class and a bottom of the class. Those who reach the former are regarded as the clever ones; those who remain at the latter are looked upon as dunces. The classification is wholly unfair and grossly idiotic. All that it really reveals is the perniciousness of a system which creates stupid children by forcing upon their brains subjects for which they are not receptive. The fool of the Latin class might distinguish himself in natural history, but the pedagogue goes on stuffing him with syntax and grammar, regardless of the fact that his mind is absorbed in beetles, and that he never attends school without a pocketful of mice. Not only must this method of teaching 'en bloc' be abolished altogether, but teaching in itself, as we understand the term, should be rigorously avoided. Every encouragement ought to be given to pupils to learn. There should be less reading and more reflection. The pernicious custom of learning by rote ought to be inscribed upon the penal code. Hanging would be too light a punishment for the teacher who destroyed the minds of his charges by making them commit 'Casablanca' to memory."

## CATS SPOIL THE HUNTING.

House Pets Take to Woods and Destroy the Game.

The experience of trappers at Holbrook's and Eddington ponds, near Bangor, Me., during last winter has demonstrated the fact that the common house cat will, when turned loose in the woods, and left to its own resources, become as wild as the course of a month or two as any bobcat, says the New York Times. It is the custom of cottage owners at the ponds to take cats to their places on the spring to drive out the mice that take possession of the cottages during the winter and in the fall, when the cottagers return to town, these cats are usually forgotten and left to shift for themselves. Trappers who returned from the ponds reported that their season had been a failure because the wild house cats had robbed the traps, tearing into shreds the mink and muskrat that were daily caught, and feasting on their flesh. Every morning around the traps the hunters found evidences of feasting by the cats and of fierce battles between the cats and animals caught in the traps. Recently a dozen of the wild cats have been shot, but the woods are full of them, and so long as they remain there will be no profit in trapping.

## MAHOGANY TIMBER.

Range in the Values of Grades of This Wood.

There is a great range in the value of mahogany timber. The poor grade of short stock may sell as low as 50 dollars for 1,000 feet while fancy material, used for the manufacture of counter tops may be worth \$350 for 1,000 feet, or even higher. Previous to the war in Cuba much mahogany was shipped from the island to the United States, and the trade has been reviving within the last two years. The finest quality from this source is called the "San Jago" and is used in the manufacture of fancy furniture and for the interior work of houses. The price of this variety, made on an inch basis, ranges from \$140 to \$165 for 1,000 feet. Fine hard Mexican mahogany, which is one of the most satisfactory kinds for fine furniture or interior work, is sold according to the grade. It is hard wood, of good color, and finishes well. The "firsts" and "seconds" in this class of stock are sold for about \$160 for 1,000 feet, but when it is selected it is worth from \$170 to \$200 for 1,000 feet. "Commons" sell at from \$110 to \$145, and "culls" (lowest grade) at from \$60 to \$90. The soft Mexican mahogany is not desirable, and in all grades is worth from \$20 to \$25 for 1,000 feet less than the hard variety.—New York Press.

## "Uncle Sam's" Youngest Diplomat.

Clarence L. Thurston, who was recently appointed secretary of the United States legation of the Argentine republic, is just twenty-one. He is the youngest man in the diplomatic service of the United States.

C. M. Phelps, Forestdale, Vt., says his child was completely cured of a bad case of eczema by the use of DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve. Beware of all counterfeits. It instantly relieves piles. W. T. HILL.

## Great Bargains in Summer Goods

**LADIES' SHIRT WAISTS,**  
The Biggest and Finest Assortment in Antioch.

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**MEN'S OVERSHIRTS**—The latest colors and make, at a cut price.

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**WALL PAPER**—We are closing out wall paper at cost. Come and get a bargain.

**CORSETS**—We have fine line of the latest military form of corsets. They are the Royal Worster and Bon Ton; a perfect fitting corset.

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Burton Johnson, C. P. A., et al.  
**JAS. C. FORD, General Passenger Agent.**  
Colby & Abbott, Milwaukee, Wis.



## The Doctor's Dilemma

By Hesba Stretton

"I will send the child to you in a cab on Wednesday," the woman said, as I rose and made my way towards the hall; "you have not told me your address."

I paused for a moment. Dared I tell her my address? Yes, my money was paid, and if I did not, I should lose both it and the refuge I had sought with it. Besides I should awaken suspicion and inquiry by silence. It was a fearful risk to run; yet it seemed safer than a precipitous retreat. I gave her my address, and saw her write it down on a slip of paper.

In the afternoon the little girl arrived quite alone, except that a man had been hired to carry a small box for her, and to deliver her into my charge. This was a great relief to me, and I gladly paid the shilling he demanded. The child was thin and shabbily dressed for her long journey, and there was a forlorn loneliness about her position, left thus with a stranger, which touched me to the heart. We were all poor, helpless, friendless. "I'm so glad!" she said with a deep-sown sigh of relief. "I was afraid I should never go, and school is such a heavenly place!"

The words amused yet troubled me; they were so different from a child's ordinary opinion.

"It's such a hateful place at Mrs. Wilkison's," she went on, "everybody calling me at once, and scolding me; and there are such a many people to run errands for."

"What is your name, my dear?" I asked, sitting down on my box and taking her on my lap. Such a thin, stunted little woman, precociously learned in trouble! Yet she nestled in my arms like a true child, and a tear or two rolled down her cheeks, as if from very contentment.

"Nobody has nursed me like this since mother died," she said. "I'm Mary; but father always called me Minima, because I was the least in the house. He kept a boys' school out of London, in Epping Forest, you know; and it was so lonely—

All the boys were good to me, and we used to call father Dominic. Then he died, and mother died just before him; and he said, 'Courage, Minima! God will take care of my little girl.' So the boys' fathers and mothers made a subscription for me, and they got a great deal of money, a hundred pounds; and somebody told them about this school, where I can stay four years for a hundred pounds, and they all said that was the best thing they could do with me. But I've had to stay with Mrs. Wilkison nearly two months, because she could not find a governess to go with me. I hate her; I detest her; I should like to spit at her!"

"Hush! hush!" I said, drawing her head down upon my shoulder again.

"Then there is Mr. Foster," she continued, "he torments me so. He likes to make fun of me, and to tease me, till I can't hear to go into his house. You'd hate Mr. Foster, and Mrs. Foster, if you only knew them."

"Why?" I asked in a whisper. My voice sounded husky to me, and my throat felt parched. The child's impudent rage and hatred struck a slumbering chord within me.

"Oh! they are horrid in every way," she said; "they frighten me. He is fond of tormenting anything, because he's cruel. But they are very poor—poor as Job, Mrs. Wilkison says, and I'm glad. Aren't you glad?"

The question jarred in my memory against a passionate craving for revenge, which had died away in the quiet and tranquillity of Sark. Ought I to do anything for him? Was there anything I could do to help him?

"He is ill, too," pursued the child; "I heard him say once to Mrs. Foster, he knew he should die like a dog."

"Ill dead!" My heart beat faster and faster as I pondered over these words. Then I should be free indeed; his death would release me from bondage, from terror, from poverty—those three evils which dogged my steps. I had never ventured to let my thoughts run that way, but this child's prattling had now forced them into it. Richard Foster ill—dying!

What ought I to do?

There was one thing only that I could do, only one little sacrifice I could make for him whom I had vowed, in childish ignorance, to love, honor and cherish in sickness and in health, until death parted us. A home was secured to me for twelve months. I had enough money still to last me until then. My diamond ring, which had been his own gift to me on our wedding-day, would be valuable to him. Sixty pounds! I could give him that. I set the child gently away from me, and wrote my last letter to my husband. Both the letter and the ring I enclosed in a little box.

A great thump against the door brought a host of fears upon me. But before I could stir, the insecure handle gave way, and no one more formidable appeared than the landlady of the house, carrying before her a tray on which was set out a sumptuous tea, consisting of buttered scones and shrimps. She put it down on my dressing-table and stood surveying it and us with an expression of benign exultation.

"Those are going into forlorn parts," she said, "ought to get a good English meal now they start. And this, my master says, is a testimonial to you!"

I could hardly restrain my laughter, and I could not keep back the tears. It was a long time now since any one had shown me so much kindness and sympathy as this. The dull face of the good woman was brightened by her kind-hearted feeling, and instead of thanking her I put my lips to her cheek.

The next morning found me in France, from Honfleur to Falaise, where, in a garden, I was waiting for the slowly moving train, carried up through woods where the autumn seemed but a few days old. We passed through miles upon miles of orchards, beneath which lay huge pyramids of apples. Truckloads of them stood at every station. The air was scented by them. Children were pelting one another with them. It was almost like going into a new world, and I breathe

ed more freely the farther we traveled down the interior. At Falaise we exchanged the train for a small omnibus, which bore the name "Noireau" conspicuously on its door. At length we started off on the last stage of our journey.

Mainly our omnibus was jolting and rumbling down some steep and narrow streets, lighted by oil lamps swung across them. Only at the inn where we stopped was there anything like life. I woke up Minima from her deep and heavy sleep.

"We are here at Noireau!" I said. "We have reached our home at last!"

The door was opened before the child was fairly awake. A small cluster of bystanders gathered round us, as we alighted, and watched our luggage put down from the roof. Minima was leaning against me, half asleep. A narrow vista of tall houses lay to the right and left, lost in impenetrable darkness. The strip of sky overhead was black with midnight.

"Noireau?" I asked in a tone of interrogation.

"Yes, madame," responded a chorus of voices.

"Carry me to the house of Monsieur Emile Perrier, the avocat," I said, speaking slowly and distinctly.

The words, simple as they were, seemed to awaken considerable excitement. The landlady threw up her hands, with an expression of astonishment. Was it possible that I could have made a mistake in so short and easy a sentence? I said it over again to myself, and felt sure I was right. With renewed confidence I repeated it aloud, with a slight variation.

"I wish to go to the house of Monsieur Emile Perrier, the avocat," I said.

But whilst they still clustered round Minima and me, giving no sign of compliance with my request, two persons thrust themselves through the circle. The one was a man, in a threadbare brown great coat, with a large woollen comforter wound several times about his neck; and the other a woman, in an equally shabby dress, who spoke to me in broken English.

"Mees, I am Madame Perrier, and this is my husband," she said; "come on. The letter was here only an hour ago; but all is ready. Come on, come on!"

She put her hand through my arm, and took hold of Minima's hand, as if claiming both of us. A dead silence had fallen upon the little crowd, as if they were trying to catch the meaning of the English words. But as she pushed on, leading us both, a titter for the first time ran from lip to lip. I glanced back, and saw Monsieur Perrier, the avocat, hurriedly putting our luggage on a wheelbarrow, and preparing to follow us with it along the dark street.

I was too bewildered yet to feel any astonishment. We were in France, in a remote part of France, and I did not know what Frenchmen would or would not do. We stopped at last opposite the large, handsome house, which stood in the front, in the photograph I had seen in London.

"It is midnight nearly," said Madame Perrier, as we came to a standstill and waited for her husband, the avocat.

He passed through the garden gate and disappeared round the corner of the house, walking softly, as if careful not to disturb the household. At last we reappeared round the corner, carrying a candle, which flickered in the wind. Not a word was spoken by him or his wife as the latter conducted us towards him. We were to enter by the back door, which was evident. She led us into a dimly lighted room, where I could just make out what appeared to be a carpenter's bench, with a heap of wood shavings lying under it.

"It is a little cabinet work of my husband," said Madame Perrier; "our chamber is above, and the chamber for you and little mees is there also. But the school is not there. Come on, mees."

We went down the broad gravel walk, with the pretty garden at the side of us, where a fountain was tinkling and splashing busily in the quiet night. But we passed the front of the house behind it without stopping at the door. Madame led us through a cart shed into a low, long, vaulted passage, with doors opening on each side; a black, villainous-looking place, with the feeble, flickering light of the candle throwing on to the damp walls a sinister gleam. Minima pressed very close to me, and I felt a strange quiver of apprehension; but the thought that there was no escape from it, and no help at hand, urged me to follow quietly to the end.

The end brought us out into a mean, poor street, narrow even here, the best

streets were narrow. A small house stood before us; and Madame unlocked the door. We were conducted into a small kitchen. There was an oil lamp here. Madame's face was illuminated by it. There was not a trace of refinement or culture about her, not even the proverbial taste of a Frenchwoman in dress. The kitchen was a picture of squalid dirt and neglect. The few cooking utensils were scattered about in disorder. The stove before which we sat was rusty. Could I be dreaming of this filthy dwelling and this slovenly woman? No; it was all too real for me to doubt their existence for an instant.

She was pouring out some cold tea into two little cups, when Monsieur Perrier made his appearance, his face begrimed and his shaggy hair uncombed. He stood in the doorway, rubbing his hands, and gazing at us unflinchingly with the hard stare of a Norman peasant, whilst he spoke in rapid, uncouth tones to his wife. I turned away my head, and shut my eyes to this unwelcome sight.

"Eat, mees," said the woman, bringing us our food. "There is tea. We give our pupils and instructresses tea for supper at six o'clock; after that there is no more to eat!"

We had the same vaulted passage and cart shed to traverse on our way back to the other house. There we were ushered into a room containing only two beds and our two boxes. I helped Minima to undress, and tucked her up in bed. She put her arm round my neck, and drew down my head to whisper cautiously into my ear.

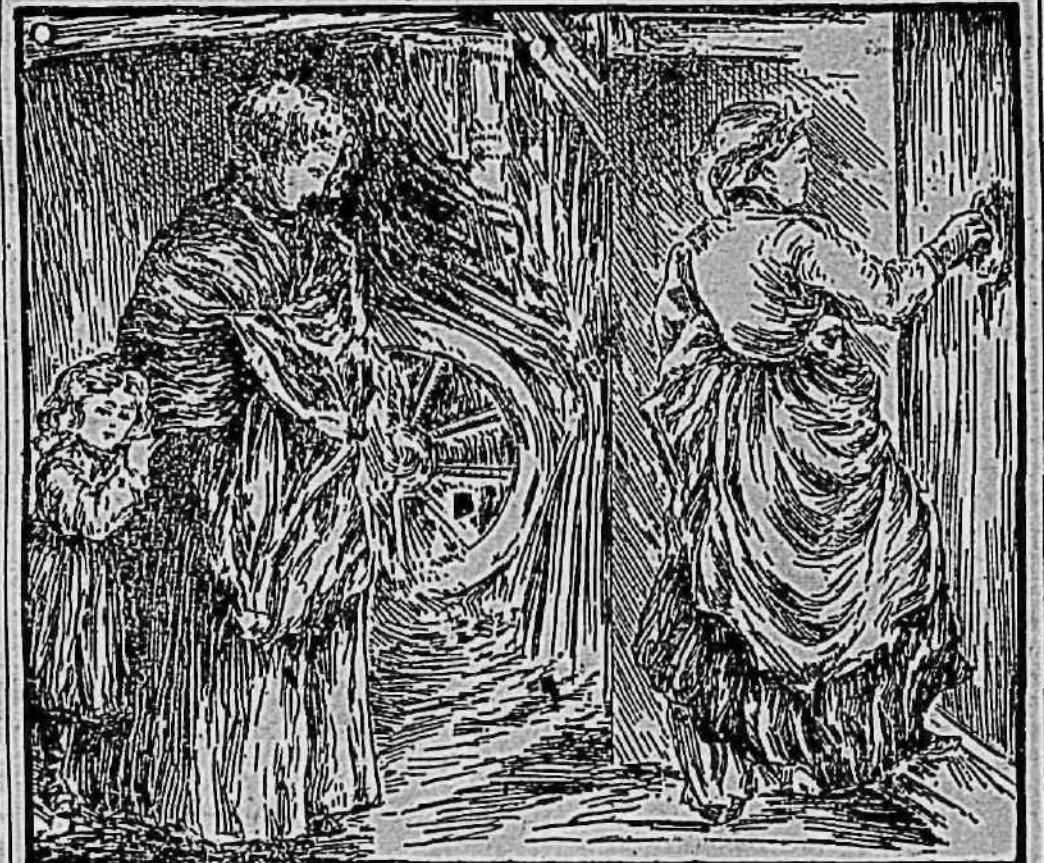
"They're cheats," she said earnestly, "dreadful cheats. This isn't a splendid place at all. Oh! whatever shall I do? Shall I have to stay here four years?"

"Hush, Minima!" I answered. "Perhaps it is better than we think now. We are tired. To-morrow we shall see the place better, and it may be splendid after all. Kiss me, and go to sleep."

I was awakened, while it was yet quite dark, by the sound of a carpenter's tool in the room below me. Almost immediately a loud knock came at my door, and the harsh voice of Madame called to us.

"Get up, mees, get up, and come on!" she said, "to the school. Come on, quick!"

The air was raw and foggy when we turned out of doors, and it was so dark



"MADAME UNLOCKED THE DOOR."

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still that we could scarcely discern the outline of the walls and houses. The school, Madame informed me, was registered in the name of her head governess, not in her own; and as the laws of France prohibited any man dwelling under the same roof with a school of girls, except the husband of the proprietor, they were compelled to rent two dwellings.

"How many pupils have you, madame?" I inquired.

"We have six, mees," she replied. "They are here; see them."

"We have reached the house, and she opened the door of a long, low room. There was an open hearth, with a log of green wood upon it. A table ran almost the whole length of the room, with forms on each side. A high chair, and two stool stood. All was comfortable, dreary and squalid.

But the girls who were sitting on the hard benches by the table were still more squalid and dreary looking. Their faces were pinched, and just now blue with cold, and their hands were raw and red with chilblains. They had a cowed and frightened expression, and peeped askance at us as we went in behind Madame.

"Three are English," said Madame, "and three are French."

She rapped one of the swollen hands which lay upon the table, and the girl dropped it out of sight upon her lap, with a frightened glance at the woman. Minima's fingers tightened with mine, and she drew me towards her. A table ran almost the whole length of the room, with forms on each side. A high chair, and two stool stood. All was comfortable, dreary and squalid.

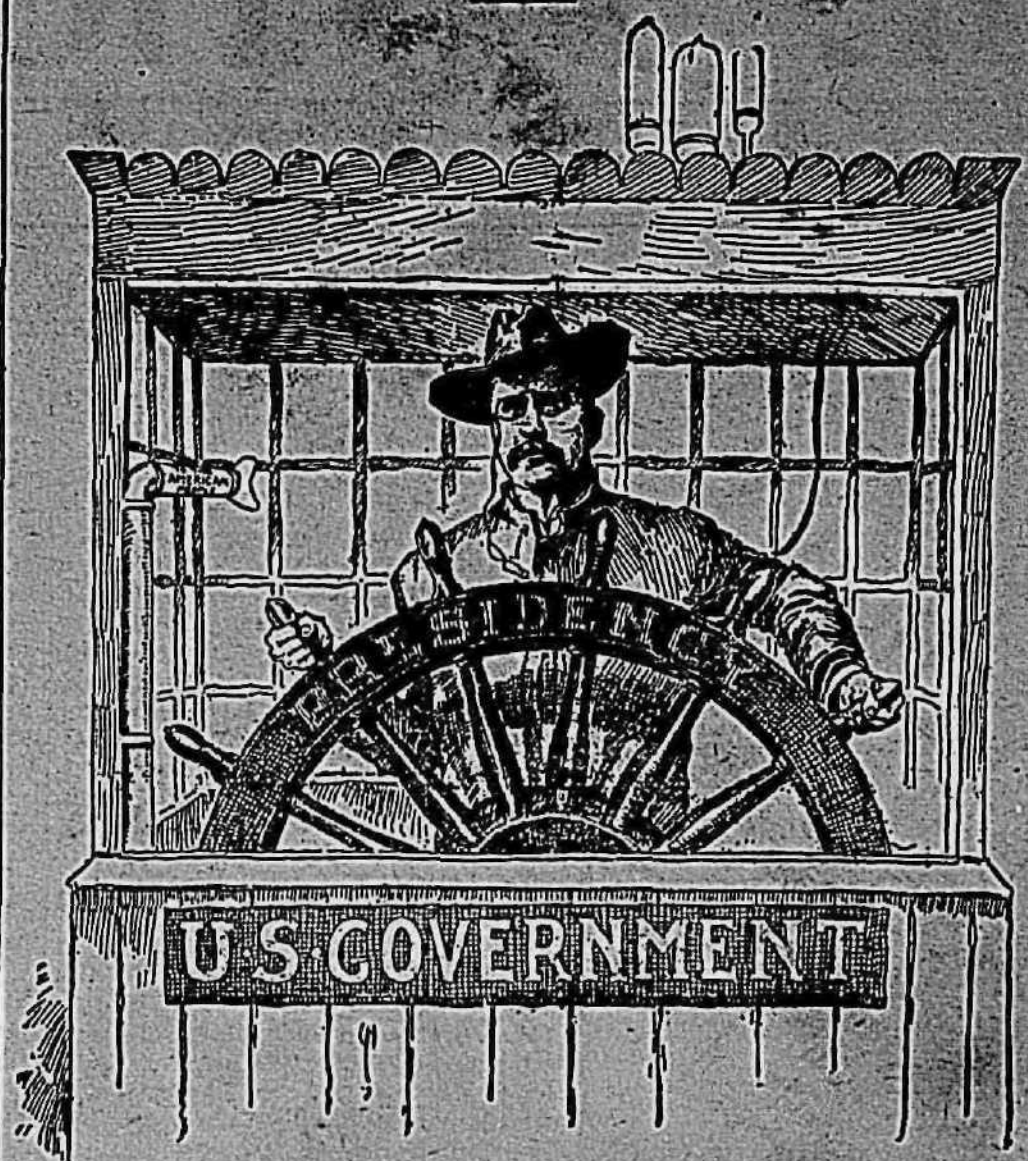
But the girls who were sitting on the hard benches by the table were still more squalid and dreary looking. Their faces were pinched, and just now blue with cold, and their hands were raw and red with chilblains. They had a cowed and frightened expression, and peeped askance at us as we went in behind Madame.

"Three are English," said Madame, "and three are French."

She rapped one of the swollen hands which lay upon the table, and the girl dropped it out of sight upon her lap, with a frightened glance at the woman. Minima's fingers tightened with mine, and she drew me towards her. A table ran almost the whole length of the room, with forms on each side. A high chair, and two stool stood. All was comfortable, dreary and squalid.

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## NEW MAN AT THE WHEEL.



Ship of State will be steered by same Star of Truth and Justice.

## A M'KINLEY CHRONOLOGY.

Important Events in the Life of the Late President in the Order of Their Date.

1834. Jan. 20. William McKinley, son of William and Nancy (Allison) McKinley, is born at Niles, Trumbull County, Ohio, being the seventh son of a family of nine children.

1852. The McKinley family moves to Poland, Mahoning County, Ohio, where William studies at Union Seminary until he is 17.

1859. Becomes a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Poland.

1860. Enters the junior class in Allegheny College, Meadville, Pa., but poor health prevents the completion of the course. Subsequently teaches in a public school near Poland, and later becomes a clerk in the Poland postoffice.

1861. June 11. Ballists as a private in Company E of the Twenty-third Ohio volunteer infantry.

1862. April 15. Promoted to commissary sergeant while in the winter's camp at Fayetteville, W. Va.

1862. September 24. Promoted to second lieutenant, in recognition of services at the battle of Antietam. Wins the highest esteem of the colonel of the regiment, Rutherford B. Hayes, and becomes a member of his staff.

1863. Feb. 7. Promoted to first lieutenant.

1864. July 25. Promoted to captain for gallantry at the battle of Kernstown, near Winchester, Va.

1864. Oct. 11. First vote for President cast, while on a march, for Abraham Lincoln.

1864. Shortly after the battle of Cedar Creek (Oct. 10) Capt. McKinley serves on the staff of Gen. George Crook and Gen. Winfield S. Hancock.

1865. Assigned as acting assistant adjutant general on the staff of Gen. Samuel S. Carroll, commanding the veteran reserve corps at Washington.

1865. March 13. Commissioned by President Lincoln as major by brevet in the volunteer United States army, "for gallant and meritorious services at the battles of Opequan, Cedar Creek and Fisher's Hill."

1865. July 20. Mustered out of the army with his regiment, having never been absent from his command on sick leave during more than four years' service.

1865. Returns to Poland, and at once begins the study of law.

1866. Enters the Albany (N. Y.) law school.

1867. Admitted to the bar at Warren, Ohio, in March. Accepting the advice of an elder sister teaching in Canton, Ohio, he begins the practice of law in Canton, and makes that place his home.

1868. Elected prosecuting attorney of Stark County on the Republican ticket, although the county had usually been Democratic.

1871. Jan. 25. Marries Miss Ida Saxton of Canton. (Two daughters, born in 1871 and 1873—are both lost in early childhood.)

1871. Falls of re-election as prosecuting attorney by forty-five votes, and for the next five years devotes himself successfully to the practice of law, and becomes a leading member of the bar of Stark County.

1872. Though not a candidate, very active as a campaign speaker in the Grant-Greeley presidential campaign.

1875. Especially active and conspicuous as a campaigner in the closely contested State election in which Rutherford B. Hayes is elected Governor.

1876. Elected member of the House of Representatives by 3,300 majority, his friend Hayes being elected to the presidency.

1878. Re-elected to Congress by 1,234 majority, his district in Ohio having been gerrymandered to his disadvantage by a Democratic Legislature.

1880. Re-elected to Congress by 3,571 majority. Appointed a member of the ways and means committee, to succeed President-elect Garfield.

1882. The Republicans suffer reverses throughout the country in the congressional elections, and McKinley is re-elected by a majority of only eight.

1884. Prominent in opposition to the proposed "Morrison tariff" in Congress.

1884. As delegate at large to the Republican national convention in Chicago, actively supports James G. Blaine for the presidential nomination.

1884. Re-elected to Congress by a majority of 2,000, although his district had

again been gerrymandered against him.

1886. Re-elected to Congress by a majority of 2,500.

1888. Leads the minority opposition in Congress against the "Mills tariff bill."

1888. Delegate at large to the national convention in Chicago that nominates Benjamin Harrison, and serves as chairman of the committee on resolutions. Many delegates wish McKinley to become the nominee, but he stands firm in his support of John Sherman.

1888. Elected to Congress for the seventh successive time, receiving a majority of 4,100 votes.

1889. At the organization of the Fifty-first Congress is a candidate for Speaker of the House, but is defeated on the third ballot in the Republican caucus by Thomas B. Reed.

1890. Upon the death of William D. Kelley, in January, McKinley becomes chairman of the ways and means committee and leader of his party in the House. He introduces a bill "to simplify the laws in relation to the collection of the revenues," known as the "customs administration bill." He also introduces a general tariff bill. The bill becomes a law Oct. 6.

1890. As a result of a gerrymandered congressional district, and the reaction against the Republican party throughout the country caused by the protracted struggle over the tariff bill, McKinley is defeated in the election for Congress by 300 votes in counties that had previously gone Democratic by 3,000.

1891. Nov. 3. Elected Governor of Ohio by a plurality of 21,511, polling the largest vote that had ever been cast for Governor in Ohio. His opponent is the Democratic Governor, James E. Campbell.

1892. As delegate at large to the national convention at Minneapolis, and chairman of the convention, McKinley refuses to permit the consideration of his name, and supports the renomination of President Harrison. The roll-call results as follows: Harrison, 535; Blaine, 182; McKinley, 182; Reed, 4; Lincoln, 1.

1892. Death of William McKinley, Sr., in November.

1893. Announcedly renominated for Governor of Ohio, and re-elected by a plurality of 80,000, this majority being the greatest ever recorded, with a single exception during the Civil War, for any candidate in the history of the State.

1896. June 18. At the Republican national convention in St. Louis, McKinley is nominated for President on the first ballot, the result of the voting being as follows: McKinley, 661; Reed, 84; Quay, 60; Morton, 58; Allison, 35; Cameron, 1.

1896. Nov. 3. Receives a popular vote in the presidential election of 7,191,770, a plurality of 601,854 over his Democratic opponent, William J. Bryan. In the electoral college, later, McKinley received 271 votes, against 170 for Bryan.

1897. March 4. Inaugurated President of the United States for the twenty-eighth quadrennial term.

1897. March 6. Issues proclamation for an extra session of Congress to assemble March 15. The President's message dwells solely upon the need of a revision of the existing tariff law.

1897. May 17. In response to an appeal from the President Congress appropriates \$50,000 for the relief of destitution in Cuba.

1897. July 21. The "Dingley tariff bill" receives the President's approval.

1897. Dec. 12. Death of President McKinley's mother at Canton, Ohio.

1898. Both branches of Congress vote unanimously (the House on March 8 by a vote of 313 to 0, and the Senate by a vote of 70 to 0 on the following day) to place \$50,000,000 at the disposal of the President, to be used at his discretion "for the national defense."

1898. March 23. The President sends to the Spanish government, through Minister Woodford, at Madrid, an ultimatum regarding the intolerable condition of affairs in Cuba.

1898. March 28. The report of the court of inquiry on the destruction of the Maine at Havana on Feb. 15 is transmitted by the President to Congress.

1898. April 11. The President sends a

message to Congress outlining the situation, declaring that intervention is necessary, and advising against the recognition of the Cuban government.

1898. April 12. The Spanish government sends Minister Woodford his passport, thus beginning the war.

1898. April 23. The President issues a call for 125,000 volunteers.

1898. April 24. President McKinley declares that war exists with the United States.

1898. April 25. In a message to Congress the President recommends the passage of a joint resolution declaring that war exists with Spain. On the same day both branches of Congress pass such a declaration.

1898. May 25. The President issues a call for 75,000 additional volunteers.

1898. June 29. Yale university confers upon President McKinley the degree of LL. D.

1898. July 7. Joint resolution of Congress providing for the annexation of Hawaii receives the approval of the President.

1898. Aug. 9. Spain formally accepts the President's terms of peace.

1898. Aug. 12. The peace protocol is signed. An armistice is proclaimed, and the Cuban blockade raised.

1898. Oct. 17. The President receives the degree of LL. D. from the University of Chicago.

1898. Dec. 10. The treaty of peace between Spain and the United States is signed at Paris.

1900. March 14. The President signs the "gold standard act."

1900. June 21. The Republican national convention at Philadelphia unanimously renominates William McKinley for the presidency.

1900. June 21. The President's amnesty proclamation to the Philippines is published in Manila.

1900. July 10. The United States government makes public a statement of its policy as to affairs in China.

1900. Sept. 10. Letter accepting the presidential nomination and discussing the issues of the campaign is given to the public.

1900. Nov. 6. In the presidential election, William McKinley carries twenty-eight States, which have an aggregate of 292 votes in the electoral college, his Democratic opponent, William J. Bryan, carrying seventeen States, having 155 electoral votes. His popular plurality is also larger than in the election of 1896.

1901. March 4. William McKinley inaugurated President of the United States for his second term.

1901. July 4. Civil government established in the Philippines.

1901. Aug. 20. President issues Louisiana Purchase Exposition proclamation.

1901. Sept. 6. President McKinley shot by Leon Czolgosz at the Pan-American Exposition at Buffalo, N. Y.

1901. Sept. 14. President McKinley died of wounds inflicted by Czolgosz.

"The Major." To Mrs. McKinley the dead Chief Magistrate of the nation, whom all the world honors and mourns, is still "the Major"—not the Congressman, not the Governor, not even the President (most simple but most potential of titles)—but only the Major.

"I want to see the Major," is her constant plaintive and most pathetic cry. It was Major McKinley, the young hero of the war, returning home with the modest commission bestowed upon him by President Lincoln "for gallantry in battle," who won her admiration, affection and love. It was Major McKinley with whom she began the married life destined to be in turn so happy, so sorrowful, so pitiful, and so tragic in its termination.

It was "the Major" who made the most devoted and tender and chivalric of husbands—watching and guarding and sustaining her "for better, for worse, in sickness and in health," under trials that the world knows not of, with unfailing constancy and unreckoning self-sacrifice.

And now "the Major" is gone, and there is no one left—neither parent nor child, brother nor sister. The President is dead—long live the President! But "the Major" is dead, and his widow sits forever desolate and alone, with grief as her abiding guest and Memory and Hope her only comforters.

"Oh, the pity of it!"—New York World.

A Discontented Part. Although as the new executive of the nation President Roosevelt has been compelled to take a conspicuous part in the obsequies of his lamented predecessor, he has managed by consummate tact to withdraw as much as possible from public notice. He has made every effort to keep that at the tier of his predecessor he was merely an ordinary mourner, and not the principal figure. He has done everything possible that could be becomingly and properly done to concentrate men's minds upon the lamented dead, and not upon the new occupant of the Presidential chair.

President Roosevelt has borne himself throughout the trying period which has elapsed since he so unexpectedly became President in a most admirable manner. His grief at the death of President McKinley has been most sincere, and all his acts have evidenced a desire to be considered as little as possible while the nation was preoccupied in paying the last sad tribute of respect to his immediate predecessor.—New Orleans Picayune.

Monument to His Memory. The universal manifestations of sorrow over the death of President McKinley and of respect for his memory show the deep regard in which his character was held by all classes of the people. It is eminently right that this feeling should find expression in a permanent memorial that shall both perpetuate the memory of a great American and testify the popular recognition of his high qualities.—Philadelphia Times.

Praise His Judgment. If President Roosevelt conducts himself as well during the next three years as he has done for the last fortnight, Democrats and Republicans will continue to praise his good judgment.—St. Louis Republic.



The Sunday Vandal. Antiquaries will read with mingled satisfaction and regret that the Roman Wall station of Boreocous, or Boreocous, has been closed to the public, the reason being that Sunday vandals had taken to hurling stones from it down the neighboring ravine. The great wall has already suffered more than enough spoliation. The farmhouse of Plaine Trees, hard by, was built with stones taken from this very station; and all along from Carlisle to Newcastle it is more or less a ruin—the more pitifully because what remains of it, assailed by no worse enemies than winter and rough weather is surprisingly fresh—Yorkshire Post.

Experience Convinces. Prove its value by investing 10 cents in trial size of Ely's Cream Balm. Drugists supply it and we mail it. Full size 60 cents. ELY BROS., 50 Warren St., New York. Clifton, Arizona, Jan. 20, 1909. Messrs. Ely Bros.—Please send me a 60 cent bottle of Cream Balm. I find your remedy the quickest and most permanent cure for catarrh and cold in the head.

DELL M. POTTER, Gen. Mgr. Ariz. Gold M. Co. Messrs. Ely Bros.—I have been afflicted with catarrh for twenty years. It made me so weak I thought I had consumption. I got one bottle of Ely's Cream Balm and in three days the discharge stopped. It is the best medicine I have used for catarrh.

FRANK E. KIDLESMER, Proberta, Cal.

Dogs. We were speaking of the sagacity of dogs. The conventional story of the pointer which pointed out the near approach of a man by the name of Partridge had just been told.

"That reminds me," Smithson remarked, "of a dog I once owned. One day when I had the dog with me, I met a man by the name of Vogel, but the dog didn't do a thing."

"And why was this?" we clamored eagerly.

"Because," replied Smithson, "the dog was an Irish setter, and didn't understand German."

Here the house stood for a round—Detroit Journal.

A Fearless Physician. Benton, Ill., Sept. 30.—Much comment has been caused by the action of Dr. R. H. Dunaway, a physician here, who for over a year past has been recommending Dodd's Kidney Pills to those of his patients who suffered from Rheumatism, Bright's Disease, Diabetes or other Kidney Troubles. Dr. Dunaway also published an open letter last May stating positively that he himself had been cured of Diabetes by Dodd's Kidney Pills, and that, after he had concluded he was going to die.

He is a well man to-day, and says he feels it his duty to do as he has done and is doing because Dodd's Kidney Pills saved his life.

Irish Arithmetic. Stranger—You must be one of the old cat persons around here.

Old Resident—I'm the oldest, sor, barin' Mike Flynn. He's a year older nor me, but, sure, if I live another twelve months, sor, we'll be the same age.—Boston Herald.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for Children. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for Children, which cures colic, whooping cough, croup, and all the ailments of infants, is sold by all druggists.

England spends \$3,400,000 a year on her navy, Scotland 1,000,000, Ireland 1,400,000; France spends less than \$1,600,000.

Mrs. Austin's Pan Cake Flour makes lovely pan cakes, waffles and gems. So good you always ask for more.

# SCHLEY

## Court of Inquiry

### NAUTICAL TERMS.

The definitions below will explain much of the testimony given in the Schley court of inquiry: Cable's length—203 yards. Cross Sea—Waves that come from divers directions. Leeward—Now obsolete, meaning the left side. "Port" as a distinctive sound was introduced in place of leeward. Quarter Deck—The deck (behind) the mainmast, where members of a crew are never allowed unless they call them there. Side Lights—The red (port) and green (starboard) lights carried by vessels at night. Starboard—The right-hand side; the opposite of port. Draft—The depth of a vessel to the extreme underside of the keel, measured from the load water line. Trough—The hollow between wave crests. Leeward—The side of the ship opposite to that which is exposed to the wind or current. Windward—The direction which the wind is blowing. Sheet—A rope used to pull a sail or a net. Lookout—A journal in which is entered the position of the ship, the winds, currents, state of the sea and all matters of importance in relation to the vessel and its movements. Coming Tower—A small, strong steel house raised above the deck and furnished with periscopes, in which the commanding officer can direct the movement of a ship during an engagement. Executive Officer—Officer next in rank to the commander.

### Fifth Day.

Captain W. O. Wise, who commanded the Spanish vessel, admitted under oath that, notwithstanding positive orders from the Secretary of the Navy directing him to inform the "flying squadron" that the Spanish fleet was in Santiago harbor, he did not do so. Captain Wise merely notified Captain Phillips of the Texas, just as the flying squadron was starting for Key West to coal, and so far as was developed, this important fact was not communicated to Commodore Schley. Slowly but surely it is brought out that important papers have been suppressed and that official charts and reports have been altered. A sensational development of the day was the introduction, as evidence, of the suppressed letter written by Sampson to Schley, directing the latter to remain off Cienfuegos. This and another dispatch relating to the belief that the Spanish fleet was in Santiago were the only dispatches received by Schley until May 31, when the flying squadron was off Santiago.

The correct version of Schley's dispatch, in which he informed the Secretary of the Navy that it would be impossible to obey orders with regard to coaling the "flying squadron," was introduced as evidence. It was shown by this copy that a number of changes had been made in Schley's dispatch as it appears in the official records. Rear Admiral Cotton, who commanded the Harvard during the war, upon direct examination, said positively he had delivered a dispatch to Commodore Schley on May 27 from Secretary Long and Acting Admiral Sampson, informing Schley that the Spanish fleet was in Santiago harbor. By referring to the official records and after refreshing the memory of Rear Admiral Cotton, Attorney Rayner demonstrated that one of these dispatches, which Cotton claimed to have delivered to Schley on the afternoon of May 27 was not sent from Washington until that day. It was impossible, therefore, to deliver this dispatch to the commander-in-chief of the flying squadron at the time as first sworn to by Cotton.

### Sixth Day.

Only one session was held Thursday, the court adjourning at 1 o'clock, owing to the late hour of the day. The session was held during the afternoon. Two new witnesses were examined. Spencer S. Wood, who commanded the torpedo boat Dupont during the Santiago campaign, told of delivering dispatches from Sampson to Schley at Cienfuegos May 22 and informed the court that after reading them Schley appeared to be laboring under excitement. The other new witness was William C. Gray, an engineer of the Texas, who rather dismayed the department counsel by saying the engines of that ship were reversed after she had passed the Brooklyn, indicating that at that time at least there was no danger of a collision on account of the Spanish fleet's loop. Gray was dropped in short order and not asked for further testimony.

The testimony of Captain Wise of the Yale revealed the fact that Schley contemplated entering the harbor and engaging the Spanish fleet May 31, three days before the battle. Machinist, Claxton of the Texas was recalled and was on the stand only long enough to state that his testimony as printed was correct. Then Captain Wise of the Yale took the stand for cross-examination by the Schley counsel.

Wise had sworn that he had word from the Navy Department that the Spanish fleet was at Santiago May 27 and that the attorneys for the applicant were successful in obtaining from him the admission that he did not communicate that information to Commodore Schley. The witness said he informed Captain Sigbee and he considered it certain the latter

would notify Schley. The cross-examination revealed the fact that Wise exchanged a number of signals with Schley's flagship afterward, but did not inform the commodore of the reported presence of the enemy.

At the suggestion of Admiral Dewey, Judge Advocate Lemly asked the witness who was the senior officer at that time, Captain Cotton advised. He also admitted that he did not direct Captain Sigbee to communicate to Schley the information he had received about the Spanish fleet.

Seventh Day. Captain Bowman H. McCalla, who commanded the Marblehead during the war with Spain, was an important witness before the court of inquiry, and his testimony, more than any heretofore presented, was unfavorable to the cause of Rear Admiral Schley.

Captain McCalla testified that on the morning of May 24 he delivered dispatches to Admiral Schley off Cienfuegos and told him of his plans to communicate with the Cubans by secret signals. He had some supplies to deliver to the insurgents, and after visiting the shore he returned to the Brooklyn and assured Schley the Spanish fleet was not at Cienfuegos.

Admiral Schley, according to the witness, showed him the orders from Admiral Sampson and appeared deeply perplexed. He told Captain McCalla it would be impossible to coal the ships, but he felt he would be court-martialed if he should return to Key West. The witness said he advised Admiral Schley that he believed it would be best to go at once to Santiago, even though he might be unable to stay there.

Friends of Schley show that whatever may have been the delay he did start for Santiago the evening following his interview with Captain McCalla.

Captain McCalla testified, as Captain Harbor and Captain Wise had previously testified, that the ships of the flying squadron could have been coaled off Santiago. In any event, he was quite certain that he could have coaled the Marblehead. Captain McCalla was not at Santiago because his ship, with the Massachusetts and others, happened at the time Cervera attempted to escape to be at Guantanamo taking coal.

The conflicting orders which were causing Admiral Schley's distress at the time of McCalla's visit to the Brooklyn were explained by an earlier witness, Lieut. John Hood, who commanded the dispatch boat Hawk and who delivered dispatches to Admiral Schley from Admiral Sampson off Cienfuegos on the morning of May 23. The written dispatches were the same that have already been discussed. The principal one was the so-called order No. 8, in which Sampson said to Schley that if he was satisfied the enemy was not in Cienfuegos to proceed to Santiago. The verbal orders translated by Lieut. Hood were of a wholly different character. According to the lieutenant Sampson expressed a conviction with great positiveness that Cervera was at Santiago, that he wanted Schley to start for that port without delay after the arrival of the Hawk and that he would be grievously disappointed if the commodore failed to carry out his instructions.

Lieut. Hood's conversation with Admiral Schley covered the entire scope of the difficulties that confronted the flying squadron, the short coal supply of the ships, their inability to take on coal from the collier and the prospect of having to conduct a blockade under conditions that were far from reassuring. Again the department's attorney sought to make that mysterious point which has frequently been brought up about Admiral Schley's conduct during that interview. Lieut. Hood promptly disposed of this subject by stating that the admiral said to a chair all the time he was talking to him and that while he was perplexed he was very calm and dignified.

A feature of the day's proceedings was the appearance of W. H. Stanyon of New York, who some time ago was retained by Admiral Sampson, Captain Chadwick and Admiral Crowninshield to look after the interests of themselves and other officers of the department who might be as affected by the court's session. Admiral Dewey ruled that Mr. Stanyon had no standing in court, because Admiral Sampson was in no manner a party to the proceedings.

Eighth Day. The eighth day's proceedings furnished cumulative evidence that the naval campaign in the West India Islands was conducted in a very loose manner. It was shown conclusively that an exceptional opportunity to place Rear Admiral Schley in possession of information that would have made him the master of the unfortunate situation at Cienfuegos was lost or neglected.

It was shown, moreover, that Sampson was placed in possession of absolute information very early on May 20 that the Spanish fleet was not in Cienfuegos. This was communicated to the commander in chief of the North Atlantic fleet by Captain Bowman H. McCalla who had just returned to Key West from Cienfuegos, where he had learned through personal communication with insurgents that the only Spanish ships in the harbor were two light cruisers and comparatively helpless gunboats.

With this information in his possession

Sampson sent McCalla back to Cienfuegos as the bearer of the celebrated "Dear Schley" letter and order No. 8, both of which were calculated to convey to Schley Sampson's belief that the Spanish fleet was in Cienfuegos and not in Santiago. Captain McCalla ascertained that the Spaniards were not in Cienfuegos on May 27, when, in company with the converted yacht Eagle, he was successful in establishing a line of communication with the Cuban forces that held positions on each side of the harbor. It was on that occasion that the captain obtained the insurgents' secret code, which he subsequently delivered to Captain Chadwick of the New York.

It also developed during the day that Lieutenant Commander H. H. Southernland, who was in command of the converted yacht Eagle, delivered a message to the Scorpion, commanded by Lieutenant Commander Marix, which—Captain McCalla had instructed him to give to Schley. The Marblehead and Eagle had fallen in with the flying squadron on May 10, while the squadron was on its way from Key West to Cienfuegos. Captain McCalla did not know the port of destination of Schley and his ships. He said on the stand that if he had known he would have delivered the insurgents' code to Schley and also furnished him with the details of the result of his own investigations around Cienfuegos. As it was he commanded Lieutenant Commander Southernland to report to Schley that they had learned from the insurgents that the only vessels inside the harbor were two gunboats and several cannoners. Lieutenant Commander Southernland testified that he megaphoned this message to the Scorpion. The message was intended for Rear Admiral Schley.

Gen. Rayner, in cross-examining Lieutenant Commander Southernland, produced the log books of the Scorpion and Eagle and showed that neither book contained the highly important message which Southernland said he megaphoned to the Scorpion. The log book of the Scorpion contained an entry purporting to give the message which was received from Southernland. It was a trivial message and differed radically from that which the lieutenant commander said he had megaphoned, containing no reference to a landing place at Cienfuegos or the possibility of communicating with the insurgents or to the fact that the Marblehead and Eagle had ascertained that the Spanish fleet was not in Cienfuegos on the night they left port. Lieutenant Commander Southernland met these omissions in the case of his own log and that of the Scorpion by remarking that they did not alter the facts.

A very important feature of Lieutenant Commander Southernland's testimony was his declaration that the weather and sea at Cienfuegos on the afternoon of the 24th were both distinctly favorable to the coaling of ships. He was certain of this because he had sent crews ashore in cockle-shell boats and they experienced no difficulty in going through the surf and landing. The purpose of this testimony was clearly to contradict Schley's statement that rough weather and boisterous seas had combined to prevent the ships of his squadron from taking aboard coal from the colliers before leaving Cienfuegos.

### Ninth Day.

Captain James M. Miller, who commanded the collier Merrimac off Santiago in May, 1898, gave testimony before the court calculated to throw light on the contention of Admiral Schley that he could not coal his ships in those waters the week before the sea fight. Captain Miller was called by the department to show whether or not the state of the sea and weather compelled Schley to leave Santiago to replenish the bunkers of his vessels. It was a vitally important point, and Captain Miller was kept on the stand an hour.

First the judge advocate general obtained the information that in the opinion of the commander of the collier it was possible to coal ships at that time. Later the counsel from Schley hammered away at the witness and tried to extract from him the statement that it was dangerous to try to coal at sea. Captain Miller held his ground manfully against the assaults of the legal lights on both sides and confined his story to the facts set forth in his log book. This record showed that about a week before and after the date when Admiral Schley sent the dispatch to the department that it was necessary to go to Key West to coal.

When Captain Jewett, commander of the Minneapolis, took the stand he stated that he did not give Schley the information as to the presence of the Spanish fleet at Santiago. The counsel on both sides became involved in another wrangle over the admission of conversations between naval men, and Solicitor Hanna of the Navy Department, in addressing the court, declared it was apparent that all the officers did not consider it necessary to tell Schley, for the reason that they accepted as true the report of the department that Cervera was hiding in the harbor. Mr. Hanna took the ground that they had no reason to doubt the department's information, and intimated that Schley was the only one who was skeptical on that point.

Captain Miller told about loading 5,000 tons of coal at Hampton Roads and arriving at Cienfuegos May 23, having made a speed of nine or ten knots. He had orders first to coal the Iowa. By referring to the log of the Merrimac Captain Miller said he coaled the Iowa, the Castine and the Dupont May 23. The following day, the 24th, he coaled the engines broke down the evening of the 20th, and she was towed by the Yale. He coaled no ships May 20, but the next day he coaled the Texas, which came alongside, and the evening of that day he coaled the Marblehead and Vixen by boats. May 20 the Massachusetts coaled from the Merrimac, the 30th the Iowa and the 31st the Marblehead again.

Ask Your Dealer for Allen's Foot-Ease, A powder to shake into your shoes. It cures itching, burning, smarting feet, and growing Nails, Corns and Bunions. Allen's Foot-Ease makes new or tight shoes easy. Sold by all druggists and shoe stores. 25c. Sample mailed FREE. Address Allen S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N. Y.

### Close-Fisted.

Mildred—Mamma, who is the nearest relation I've got? Mamma—Your pa (mamma's last bone-net was a cheap one).

Pilo's Cure for Consumption is an infallible medicine for coughs and colds.—N. W. Samuel, Ocean Grove, N. J., Feb. 17, 1909.

The average value of all the mules in the country last year was \$10 a head more than the average value of horses.

Each package of PUNNAM FADE-LESS DYE colors more goods than any other dye and colors them better, too.

Chaucer speaks of the dnisy as the "e of dnisy."

Help your wife to get breakfast easy; take home Mrs. Austin's Pan Cake Flour. Your grocer wants to supply you.

W. L. DOUGLAS SHOES \$3.00 to \$3.50

For More Than a Quarter of a Century the reputation of W. L. Douglas \$3.00 and \$3.50 shoes for style, comfort and wear has excelled all other makes sold at these prices. This excellent reputation has been won by merit alone. W. L. Douglas shoes have to give better satisfaction than other \$3.00 and \$3.50 shoes because his reputation for the best \$3.00 and \$3.50 shoes must be maintained. The standard has always been placed so high that the wearer receives more value for his money in the W. L. Douglas \$3.00 and \$3.50 shoes than in any other two manufacturers.

W. L. Douglas \$4.00 Gilt Edge line cannot be equalled at any price.

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## THE NEWS.

A REPUBLICAN NEWSPAPER.  
PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY  
J. J. Burke, Editor & Publisher  
By Mail, One Dollar Per Year, in Advance.  
THE NEWS Guarantees a Larger Bonafide  
Circulation in Western Lake County, than  
Any Paper Published in the State.  
ANTIOCH, ILLINOIS.

There need be little fear that Columbia and Venezuela will get to fighting so fiercely that they will settle the canal problem by boring a ditch through the Isthmus with the shots from their rapid guns.

The party that is always and everywhere American will always have the support of the majority of the people. The democrats have not even yet gotten onto this simple idea.

The democrats are not apt to "go west" again for their national nominee. Western states have a way of reversing their own cranks that upsets democratic habits of stubbornness.

The democrats have serious designs on the next House of Congress. If they can't run the government their next best hope is to put a ratchet on its wheels.

It is possible Senator Vest may persist in retiring from office, provided False Prophet Bill Joel Stone does not succeed in getting next to the job.

Although the patient kicked furiously against it the gold cure has already brought the democracy up from chronic jim jams to only a sporadic spree.

The democracy insists on keeping under cover of the Constitution while the patriots of the country go forward with the flag.

The strikers' motto seems to be to touch the bosses when they are flush. This is the penalty the country pays for property.

You can tell the Anglomaniac from the genuine American by noting whether he says "luggage" or "baggage."

The first symptom of a developing case of democracy is to find the patient "again something or somebody."

Anarchist is an abcess on the body politic and should be operated on before he breaks out.

Some statesmen who were once shining lights are now only x-rays.

Shaffer has made a record as misleader of the strikers.

The man who steals a march is seldom caught up with.

### A Typical South African Store.

O. R. Larson, of Bay Villa, Sunbaya River, Cape Colony, conducts a store typical of South Africa, at which can be purchased anything from the proverbial "needle to an anchor." This store is situated in a valley nine miles from the nearest railway station and about twenty-five miles from the nearest town. Mr. Larson says: "I am favored with the custom of farmers within a radius of thirty miles, to many of whom I have supplied Chamberlain's remedies. All testify to their value in a household where a doctor's advice is almost out of the question. Within one mile of my store the population is perhaps sixty. Of these, within the past twelve months, no less than fourteen have been absolutely cured by Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. This must surely be a record. For sale by W. T. Hill, Antioch; Grayslake Pharmacy."

### Consumption of Coffee.

The total annual consumption of coffee in the United States, 802,000,000 lbs.; Germany, 344,000,000; France, 178,000,000; Austria-Hungary, 92,000,000; Italy, 37,000,000; Great Britain, 29,000,000; Russia, 18,000,000. The United States thus consumes more coffee than all other countries together. It has imported coffee as follows: In 1870, 231,000,000 lbs.; 1880, 440,000,000; 1890, 400,000,000. The amount per inhabitant was in 1870, 6 pounds; in 1890, 11.45 pounds; 1899, 10.55 pounds. France uses per inhabitant, 4.6 pounds; Austria, 2 pounds; Great Britain, 0.7 pound. The importations come from different countries as follows: Brazil, 628,000,000 pounds; Venezuela, 62,000,000; Colombia, 28,000,000; Mexico, 27,000,000; Costa Rica, 17,000,000; Guatemala, 15,000,000.

### Stricken with Paralysis.

Henderson Grinnett, of this place was stricken with partial paralysis and completely lost the use of one arm and side. After being treated by eminent physician for quite a while without relief, my wife recommended Chamberlain's Pain Balm, and after using two bottles of it, he is almost entirely cured. — Geo. R. McDonald Man., Logan county, W. Va. Several other remarkable cures of partial paralysis have been effected by the use of this liniment. It is most widely known, however, as a cure for rheumatism, sprains and bruises. For sale by W. T. Hill, Antioch, Grayslake Pharmacy.

### How Caramel is Made.

The substance called caramel is only cane sugar heated to a temperature of 410, when it undergoes several important chemical changes.

## Lake Villa Pharmacy

J. O. MACLEAN  
Prescription Druggist

Wall Paper,  
Drugs,  
Drug Sundries  
Candies,  
Cigars,  
Ice Cream  
Soda,  
Choice  
Perfumes.

### BRISTOL, WIS.

Rev. Garrett spent Thursday last in Kenosha.

D. A. Wicks and family have moved to Racine, Wis.

Miss Nina Dixon has gone to Pleasant Prairie to work.

George Curtiss spent Thursday last week in Kenosha.

J. A. Rowbottom was a Chicago visitor Monday of this week.

Charles Brown spent Sunday with relatives at Racine, Wis.

E. S. Castle shipped a car load of hogs to Chicago Thursday last.

Mrs. Johnson, of Salem, spent Friday with relatives in our village.

Mrs. Hayward, of Salem, spent Friday with her mother, Mrs. Schattler.

Messrs. Frank Burroughs and Arthur Gaines were Kenosha visitors Friday.

I wonder how much melons are worth at Wadsworth now, if you get them at night?

Mr. and Mrs. G. P. Willett have moved into the house formerly occupied by H. A. Nelson.

Miss Holly, of Chicago, spent a few days of the past week at the home of J. A. Rowbottom.

About ten from our village took in the Madison excursion on Thursday last. All report a good time.

Misses Gene Murdock and Gracie Watson, of Union Grove, spent Sunday with Miss Edith Murdock.

Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Haile and son Walter spent Sunday with her cousin, Mrs. Jay Haycock, of Antioch.

Mrs. S. Kingman and son Martin and his wife and daughter, of Canada, are visiting relatives in our vicinity.

Frank Rowbottom left Monday morning for Chicago where he will enter the P. and S. department of the Northwestern University.

Mrs. W. W. Jackson and daughter Inn, who have been visiting friends and relatives at Rockford and Byron returned home Monday.

Messrs. F. C. Burroughs, H. C. McVicar and G. D. Sauter started Thursday morning of this week for Withee, Clark county, to look up land.

Mr. and Mrs. William Watkins spent the latter part of last week and the forepart of this week with friends and relatives in Chicago and South Haven, Michigan.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Moore, formerly of Bloomington, Ill., have moved in with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Schlatter. Mr. Moore will work on the Bristol section.

Mr. and Mrs. Pike and daughter Hazel, and Messrs. Arthur Devins, Harvey Gaines and Fred Murdock spent Sunday at the home of Sheriff Whiteher, at Kenosha.

The C. & N. W. R. Co. have issued a new time card. Following is the time for the trains to leave Bristol: Going East—Milk train 7:50 a. m., Iowa Freight 9:58 a. m., and Way Freight 11:45 a. m. Going West—Way Freight 8:30 p. m., Milk train 4:39 p. m.

### SOUTH BRISTOL.

(From Another Correspondent.)

Miss Sarah O'Brien visited in Chicago over Sunday.

John Coyne was a Kenosha visitor Tuesday of this week.

Mrs. J. Kellar and son Frank were Chicago visitors Friday.

Mrs. Hunt visited her parents, Mr. and Mrs. L. O'Brien, Sunday.

J. Finn, of Iowa, visited with friends and relatives here this week.

Thomas McGreal began the third year of high school in Antioch this week.

Mr. and Mrs. P. Hoyer, and Mrs. J. B. Storey were Kenosha visitors Saturday.

Miss Minnie Crowe, of Chicago, visited friends and relatives here Saturday.

W. A. Storey was in this vicinity Friday in the interest of the McCormick machine company.

Rev. C. Housner is preparing a class for confirmation. The ceremony will be performed Oct. 8.

Work has commenced on the new road, W. Drom having taken the contract to clear and grade the south part of it.

Miss Carrie Favro returned to her home in Chicago Saturday after visiting a month with her uncle, T. Haddican, and family.

### GRAYSLAKE, ILL.

Mr. Totton returned on Sunday from his trip to Buffalo.

Mrs. G. E. Strang is entertaining her mother, Mrs. Hook, this week.

Mrs. W. Hook who has been quite ill for some time is slowly improving.

Miss Jenny Thayer left Tuesday to attend St. Mary's school at Libertyville.

Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Harvey visited relatives at Russell Saturday and Sunday.

G. M. Fitch has moved in W. Kapplo's house recently vacated by J. F. Pickering.

Mr. and Mrs. Bucknam have been entertaining their aunt, Mrs. Fuller, of Provident Town.

A number from here attended the organization of the new Congregational church at Fox Lake Tuesday.

"Snap Shots" is no more; its editor, J. F. Pickering, and family will move to Salt Lake City in a few days.

Mr. and Mrs. E. B. Sherman will return home on Monday from their visit to Buffalo, Washington and New York.

Mrs. W. B. Higley and Miss Jennie Dombaki were delegates to the Grand Chapter O. E. S. in Chicago this week.

Miss Anna Whitmore and Miss Hattie Bain will leave on Wednesday for a visit to the Pan-American. Miss Carrie Austin will assist Miss Godfrey at the postoffice during Miss Whitmore's absence.

Mothers everywhere praise One Minute Cough Cure for the sufferings it has relieved and the lives of their little ones it has saved. Strikes at the root of the trouble and draws out the inflammation. The children's favorite Cough Cure. W. T. Hill

Mrs. F. C. Wilbur entertained the Church Aid Society Sept. 25, a large attendance being present. On Wednesday p. m., Oct. 9th, they will meet with their President, Mrs. W. B. Higley. This being the first meeting in the month a missionary program will be given. Visitors welcome.

Thursday evening of last week twenty-two of the members of Sorosis Chapter, O. E. S., attended the annual banquet of the Waukegan Chapter and a royal good time was had. After the degrees were conferred on two candidates the guests were invited to the dining hall where an elaborate banquet was served to about 200 persons. The evening was a perfect one and the spirit of good cheer and enthusiasm abounded throughout.

### VOLO.

Rev D. C. Dutton preached his farewell sermon last Sunday and has gone to join the Iowa conference. His many friends wish him success.

Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Williams spent last Tuesday at Raught Brothers in company with Mr. and Mrs. Fernando Williams, of Glencoe, N. Y.

Mrs. Mary Wegner died at her home in Volo last Sunday morning, funeral services being held at St. Peter's church. She leaves a husband, parents, and a number of brothers and sisters to mourn her loss.

The supper at Mr. Bacon's on last Wednesday evening, given for the benefit of Mr. Dutton, was a grand success socially and financially, about \$25.00 dollars being realized from the supper. The stewards wish to thank all for their liberality.

"I have long suffered from indigestion," writes G. A. LeDeis, Cedar City, Mo. "Like others I tried many preparations but never found anything that did me good until I took Kodol Dyspepsia Cure. One bottle cured me. A friend who had suffered similarly I put on the use of Kodol Dyspepsia Cure. He is gaining fast and will soon be able to work. Before he used Kodol Dyspepsia Cure indigestion had made him a total wreck. W. T. Hill

The gold medal contest at the Fort Hill church last Saturday evening was attended by a large company who were pleased with the speaking, which was fine. The five young ladies rendered their pieces in an admirable manner. Miss Belle Brewer won the gold medal. Mrs. Shepard should be commended for her faithful labor as county superintendent of contest work. It is a grand work for the young people. We trust there will be more such entertainments in this section this fall and winter. They are instructive and elevating.

W. T. Weason, Gholsonville, Va., druggist, writes: "Your One Minute Cough Cure gives perfect satisfaction. My customers say it is the best remedy for coughs, colds, throat and lung trouble. W. T. Hill

## LITERARY NOTES.

Little is thought and less is known by the average man concerning the lives and aims of the 400,000 men and boys who delve under the surface of the earth in places of darkness and danger where hardly a day goes by without recording the death by falls of rock, coal or slate of more than one unfortunate miner. An article on this subject at once impartial and vitally interesting is contributed to The Cosmopolitan for October by John Mitchell, President of the United Mine Workers of America, whom everyone recalls as the man who organized the miners and carried through to a successful termination the great anthracite strike of 1900.

### MONSIEUR PAUL DE FERRE

Is the title of a new story recently published by the Abbey Publishing Co. of New York. The action of the story commences in London, England, and after a lapse of twenty years continues in Paris, France. The life of a leader in Paris society, whose past is not entirely unblemished, is vividly shown. The story is told in an interest-absorbing manner and the numerous counter-plots are cleverly brought out. A pretty story of love and devotion runs throughout. The theme is entirely new and the ultimate outcome cannot be foretold until the final chapter has been read. As a character Monsieur Paul de Ferre stands out distinctly as one true to life, and although he is the cause of most of the trouble in the story, it is doubtful whether our sympathies will not always be with him. It is a rare story of the queer workings of conscience and the inner soul. Book will be sent postpaid by The Abbey Press, for \$1.00. Cloth, 12mo, daintily produced.



ANTHONY E. WILLIS,  
Author of "Monsieur Paul de Ferre."

Mr. Willis was born in Brooklyn, N. Y., on the first day of December, 1880, and after a public school education went west and resided for several years in different parts of Illinois and Wisconsin. Returning to Brooklyn in 1894, he evinced signs of becoming a clever writer of fiction. From that year to the present he has devoted much of his time to the writing of short stories and dramatic sketches, this being his first attempt in so long an effort. Some of the best of his stories are "The Queen's Letter," "Stratagem," "The Portsmouth Light," "Memories," "The Saddle Inn," "A Queer Life Saver," "The Artist's Dilemma," and "His Last Christmas." Though young in years Mr. Willis has had no little experience in the literary field, and is at present a member of several press clubs and the President of the "Amateur Press Association of North America," the largest organization of its kind in this country.

### Of Interest to Women.

Women who have themselves suffered from the evil effects of constipation and indigestion will be interested in the following letter from a father whose daughter was given up to die by two physicians:

"My daughter has suffered from indigestion for the past five years and has tried nearly everything that she could hear of for such trouble. She was confined to her bed when she began taking Dr. Caldwell's Syrup Pepsin and after taking one 50-cent bottle she is able to walk a mile at a time and during the day yesterday walked 8 1/2 miles. I feel like praising Dr. Caldwell's Syrup Pepsin because two doctors told me my daughter could never get well and I feel that she is on a fair road to permanent relief.

Respectfully, J. H. M. CROCKEN.  
Nixon, Tenn., Aug. 6, 1900.

Dr. Caldwell's Syrup Pepsin in 50-cent and \$1.00 bottles under a positive guarantee, by W. T. Hill.

Charge at Penitentiary Door.  
Hereafter visitors at the Kansas state penitentiary will be charged 10 cents each. The sum goes toward paying the extra guard made necessary by the visitors.

G. A. Roberts, of Linter, Ill., suffered four years with a bad in his stomach and could not eat. He lost 65 pounds. Two bottles of Dr. Caldwell's Syrup Pepsin restored his appetite, cured his stomach trouble and today he is well and hearty and says he owes his health to Dr. Caldwell's Syrup Pepsin.

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### Tot Causes Night Alarm.

"One night my brother's baby was taken with Croup," writes Mrs. J. C. Snyder, of Crittenden, Ky., "it seemed it would strangle before we could get a doctor, so we gave it Dr. King's New Discovery which gave quick relief and permanently cured it. We always keep it in the house to protect our children from Croup and Whooping Cough. It cured me of a chronic bronchial trouble that no other remedy would relieve." Infallible for Coughs, Colds, Throat and Lung troubles. 50c and \$1.00. Trial bottles free at W. T. Hill's.

### Pierpont Morgan's Rug.

J. Pierpont Morgan has purchased abroad a Persian rug, probably the rarest of its kind in existence, for which he paid \$25,000. The rug measures 10 feet 6 inches by 19 feet, made of Persian silk in Tabriz, Persia, and was woven by Mohammedan artists 150 years ago for a shah. The time required to weave the rug was sixteen years.—New York Times.

### Stepped Into Live Coals.

"When a child I burned my foot frightfully," writes W. H. Eads, of Jonesville, Va., "which caused horrible leg sores for 30 years, but Bucklen's Arnica Salve wholly cured me after everything else failed." Infallible for Burns, Scalds, Cuts, Sores, Bruises and Piles. Sold by W. T. Hill at 25 cents.

### An Eloquent German Minister.

In Dr. Von Miquel, who has just been raised by Emperor William to a seat in the Prussian house of lords, the lower house loses one of the most eloquent ministers who ever addressed it. This facility of speech he owes to his French origin, for Miquel is of Huguenot descent, like so many soldiers and statesmen who have made their mark in Prussian history.

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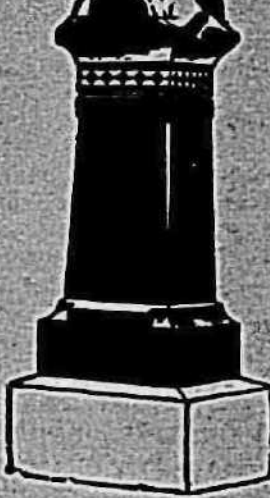
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# The Antioch News.

J. J. BURKE, Publisher.

ANTIOCH, ILLINOIS.

## SUMMARY OF NEWS.

The Lake Shore Electric Company is planning to equip its line with sleeping cars between Cleveland and Detroit and perhaps Toledo. It is the intention to extend the line to Pittsburgh from Detroit, making the longest electric line in the world.

After a fall of 200 feet from a cliff near Meriden, Conn., and four hours spent hanging by his ankles from the top of a tree, T. Charles Vincent was found and taken to a hospital in a hay wagon only to die of his terrible injuries. Vincent was 28 years old.

In a street fight at Troy, Kan., Carl White, aged 23, was shot and fatally wounded by Howard Lange, aged 17, son of a restaurant keeper. White had ordered beer and when Lange refused to serve it because of the prohibitory law he provoked a quarrel.

The steamer City of Seattle has arrived at Vancouver from Skagway, bringing in all 814 passengers, the record for the season. Crowds are now coming out from Dawson and 200 more were to have arrived in Skagway the day that the Seattle left for the South.

Following is the standing of the clubs in the National League:

W. L.	W. L.
Pittsburg . . . 80 48 Boston . . . 68 67	
Philadelphia 79 56 New York . . . 52 83	
Brooklyn . . . 77 58 Cincinnati . . . 51 82	
St. Louis . . . 75 61 Chicago . . . 52 85	

Oberlin, Ohio, College freshmen and sophomores fought the fiercest battle on the college campus that has been seen there in years. The affair started in the kidnapping of the freshman president, H. A. Keller, and his removal to some place in the country from which he has not as yet returned.

Two months ago James Rehard of North Manchester, Ind., was notified that his son Homer had been found on the outskirts of Denver, Colo., with two revolver wounds, which later caused death. Ray Poole, a 14-year-old boy now in custody at Denver, has confessed to having fired the shots.

Miss Ruth Hanna, daughter of the Ohio Senator, christened the cruiser Cleveland at the Bath Iron works at Bath, Me. With a daintily mounted silver hatchet she cut the cords releasing the keyholes and broke a bottle of American champagne over the bows as the big craft slid into her element.

Believing himself to be the victim of malicious and unrelenting persecution and thinking that he was ruined through the efforts of his enemies, Jacob A. Blott killed himself by asphyxiation in a little boarding house on Perry street, Cleveland. For twenty years Mr. Blott had been identified with prominent business interests in Cleveland.

Statistics about doctors, medical students and medical colleges have been prepared and published by the Journal of the American Medical Association. "There are approximately 125,000 licensed physicians in the United States, or one to each 137 inhabitants," says the report. "Last year there was a total of 31,882 medical students in all the States, or one for every 2,885 of population."

Ex-Judge H. D. Smith of Cassopolis, Mich., was shot in the throat by an unknown person. Mr. Smith had been in Chicago on legal business and was returning on the Grand Trunk train. Just before reaching South Bend a bullet smashed the window by which he was sitting and a gas was cut in Mr. Smith's throat. The train was stopped, but no signs of anyone were visible and the source of the shot remains unknown.

## NEWS NUGGETS.

Mrs. Joseph H. Ormsby of Chicago has given birth to four babies, following previous record of three singles, two pairs of twins and one set of triplets.

The Confederate Soldiers' Home, just east of Atlanta, Ga., was destroyed by fire. There were no fatalities. The loss is estimated at \$25,000, with insurance of \$22,000.

Miss Jennie L. Butler, for twenty years in charge of the Society Library of New York City, committed suicide at Nulgh, Neb., by taking carbolic acid. She was 40 years old.

There is a marked increase in the demand for higher education this fall. Reports from universities and colleges in the East and West show a larger registration than a year ago.

Three men were badly burned by an explosion of molten metal at the upper furnace of the Brier Hill Iron and Coal Company at Youngstown, Ohio. Two will probably die of their injuries.

The fishing tug Empire caught fire in the Detroit river abreast of Grosse Ile, and was burned to the water's edge. The burning boat was run aground on the island, and the crew escaped in safety.

Three men were killed and two seriously injured in a collision of freight trains, head-on, on the Berkshire division of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad at Long Hill, Conn.

Eight prisoners broke out of the county jail at Canton, Ohio, by sawing out bars over a window opening upon the court between the jail and court house. They had five minutes' start when discovered.

The bureau of health has decided that the pupils of the Syracuse, N. Y., public schools must be examined as to the condition of their health twice a month. The principal object is to guard against contagious diseases.

George M. Pullman was married at Carson, Nev., to Mrs. Sarah L. Brazell, who was one of the beautiful West sisters of San Francisco.

Gen. Bath, with 1,500 men, attacked Fort Italia, on the border of Zululand, the fight lasting all day. The assailants were finally repulsed, but losses were heavy on both sides.

The loss of from eight to fifteen lives is believed to have resulted from fire in the works of the Wellington Colliery Company near Ladysmith, B. C. The fire broke out in the evening and it was impossible to get all the workers.

## EASTERN.

Safe blowers have looted the banking house of Hook, Gay & Co. at Meyersville, Md.

John George Nicolay, private secretary to President Lincoln, died in Washington, aged 70.

Seth Low has been nominated for Mayor of New York by anti-Tammany fusion of Republicans and Citizens Union.

J. B. Lore, aged 55, a traveling man from Lawrenceburg, Pa., committed suicide with morphine at Winona, Minn.

B. J. Greenhut has bought a majority of the controlling interest of Henry Siegel in the New York business of the Siegel-Cooper Company.

Dorothy Studebaker and Scott McKewen are to be married after their few months' separation. The young couple will live in Pittsburgh.

Six men, and possibly seven, were killed and seven injured by the explosion of an oil tank of the Essex and Hudson Gas Company at Newark, N. J.

Henry W. Wood of Norwich shot his former housekeeper, Mrs. Elizabeth Greenleaf, and then committed suicide. The tragedy occurred at Plymouth, N. Y.

George Johnson, colored, aged 37, of Brooklyn, died from the effects of a blow on the point of the jaw, received in a friendly bout with Tommy Wets, the welterweight pugilist.

Miss Alice Roosevelt, the President's eldest daughter, is handsomely remembered in the will of Nathaniel Hawthorne Cusack of Washington. Miss Roosevelt is remembered with \$100,000.

First trial between Columbia and Shamrock for America's cup, on Thursday, was a fluke owing to neither yacht being able to finish within the time limit. The Columbia finished ahead.

Thomas J. Slaughter, 77 years old, a retired millionaire merchant and one of the most extensive growers of roses in the country, died of heart disease at his home, Dellwood, near Madison, N. J.

The brewery at New Haven, Conn., formerly owned by the M. Weideman & Sons Company, has been totally destroyed by fire, involving a loss of \$90,000, upon which there is an insurance of \$40,000.

An attempt to wreck the Buffalo flyer on the Pennsylvania Railroad near Montgomery, Pa., was frustrated. A track walker saw some men placing an iron bar in a switch frog. He shot at them, frightening them away.

G. G. Pendall, editor of a Binghamton, N. Y., prohibition paper, was forced by a committee of citizens to retract an article calumniating President McKinley. A clergyman who approved the article was beaten by a mob.

Orrville D. Moses, a wealthy resident of Malden, Mass., was found dead in the Back Bay fens of Boston. It is believed by the police that he was murdered. Considerable money he had in his possession is missing.

Sentence of death by electrocution during the week beginning Oct. 23 was pronounced upon Czolgosz, and then the assassin of President McKinley was removed from Buffalo to Auburn State prison, where the sentence is to be carried out.

Mrs. Thomas Enves, living at Gloucester, N. Y., was bitten on a finger of her right hand several weeks ago by a mosquito. Her hand became swollen and physicians found it necessary to amputate the finger. It is supposed that the mosquito which bit her had been on some poisonous weed.

Assassin Czolgosz has been declared guilty of murder in the first degree and sentenced to death in the electric chair. The trial at Buffalo ended with the second day's proceedings. The jury was out thirty-six minutes, but most of this time was allowed to elapse simply for the sake of appearances.

The Epsom and Northwood stage was held up by two masked men, one and one-half miles above Northwood Narrows, N. H. One highwayman seized the horses, while the other demanded all the money the driver had. One bandit was beaten off and then the driver whipped up his horses and escaped.

Anabel, the beautiful young wife of Howard Brockway, Jr., a wealthy composer and musician of New York, became suddenly insane on the southwest central limited train of the New York Central at Cruger's station and hurled herself from the car, going at a speed of over fifty miles an hour, to instant death.

Notices of an advance of 5 per cent in the wages of the 3,000 operatives have been posted in the Fall River iron works mills at Fall River, Mass. It is considered probable that all other manufacturers will be compelled to follow the example of M. D. O. Borden owner of the iron works mills, and that a similar advance will be given the 27,000 other operatives in Fall River.

## WESTERN.

Automobiles are to be used to transport mail between the Minneapolis postoffice and substations.

Illness and despondency caused Edward G. Jay, city treasurer of Elk Point, S. D., to commit suicide by taking poison.

The supreme senate of the Knights of the Ancient Essenic Order has elected B. S. Bartlow of Hamilton, Ohio, supreme senator.

Kirk B. Armour, aged 74 years, head of the Armour house in Kansas City, died after a long illness of acute inflammation of the kidneys.

W. L. Smith, Illinois Central ticket agent at Alton, Ill., died, leaving a fortune of \$818. His downfall is attributed to gambling.

John Marshall George C. Welsh was shot and perhaps fatally wounded at St. Marys, Kan., by Edmond Williams, whom he had arrested.

At St. Cloud, Minn., during a violent storm lightning struck a school house, prostrating Charles Webster, the teacher, and the thirty-six pupils.

Mrs. Lena Fair, who shot her father-in-law at Cheyenne, Wyo., has been discharged, the coroner's jury finding that the killing was justifiable.

L. O. Bishop, superintendent of a mining company operating at Chico, Mont., shot and killed J. M. Cunningham, a miner, in a dispute over a claim.

Nine buildings, including the finest business block in the city, were burned at Ouster, S. D. The fire is supposed to have been incendiary. Loss \$50,000.

At Georgetown, Ohio, Homer Fite shot

and beat his wife until she will die, and then shot himself to death. Mrs. Fite said he shot and beat her after a quarrel.

Fire at Edgerton, Minn., caused a loss of \$150,000. It started from a gasoline lamp explosion, and burned 225 feet on the west side of the principal business street.

A dispatch from Sandusky, Ohio, says: "A. O. McKnight, aged 60, a prominent physician of Washington, D. C., fell from a small boat while fishing in the bay and was drowned."

Casket containing Abraham Lincoln's remains is soon to be placed in solid block of concrete and buried beneath present vault at Springfield, never to be disturbed again.

Agents of the Schwartzchild & Sulzberger Packing Company of Kansas City announce that the concern will locate a \$1,000,000 packing plant in Omaha in the near future.

W. E. Loyd, secretary of the California Hop Growers' Association, has issued a circular in which he estimates that the crop is short on the Pacific coast between 15,000 and 21,000 bales.

The will of Bishop H. R. Whipple, filed at St. Paul, gives one-third of his \$90,000 estate to his widow and divides the remainder between his four children, a cousin, niece and grandson.

J. J. Sullivan, a prominent business man and member of the Cincinnati Board of Equalization, was caught between a bridge and a street car near St. Bernard, Ohio, and instantly killed.

At Little York, O., Mrs. Carrie Curtis Early drowned her two children and herself in a well. It is believed the woman was demented. She was recently released from the insane asylum at Massillon, Ohio.

George Bard of Muncie, Ind., has resigned as vice-president and superintendent of the Republic Iron and Steel trust, and it is rumored that he will head a monster combination of independent iron mills.

Louis Stenbel, a baker, has published an apology to the citizens of Argentine, Kan., for uncompromising remarks made about the late President McKinley, and a mass meeting has withdrawn its threat to drive him from town.

Commander-in-chief Torrance of the G. A. R. has appointed Silas H. Towler of Minneapolis, adjutant general; Charles Burrows of Rutherford, Neb., quartermaster general, and Wilfred A. Wetherbee of Boston, inspector general.

A man supposed to be Neile Lipscomb held up and robbed the Sheridan-Big Horn stage near Big Horn, Wyo. Sheriff Norstrom of Sheridan took the trail with a day or two later. Lipscomb is in the eastern part of Sheridan County.

The will of Harvey Scott has been admitted to probate at Faribault, Minn., but the \$43,500 in cash which in the will had been ordered burned will be divided among the heirs, who reside in Pennsylvania, Ohio, Minnesota and California.

The will of President McKinley has been filed for probate at Canton. Estate is valued at from \$225,000 to \$250,000. The widow receives an income during life, property to be divided at her death among testator's brothers and sisters equally.

At Ashley, near Louisiana, Mo., Daniel Bowen shot Night Gilliam with a shotgun, inflicting a probably fatal wound. They were neighboring merchants and had been enemies for years, having quarreled originally over a dog. Bowen surrendered.

Passengers arriving at Springfield, Mo., on the 'Frisco's St. Louis train report that a professor in the State School of Mines at Rolla, Mo., killed a girl student because of jealousy and then fled, afterward killing himself when capture was imminent.

Mrs. Mary Hagood, wife of Robert Hagood, a well-to-do farmer residing about two miles east of Higginsville, Mo., was shot and instantly killed at her home about 2 o'clock the other morning. Her son Ben found her body. The shooting is a mystery.

A small tornado of wind, rain and snow passed through the western portion of Deluel County, S. D., doing great damage. A school house and numerous farm dwellings were blown down and grain stacks were scattered and destroyed. Over two inches of rain fell.

With looks of despair on his face an unknown man, aged about 55, climbed from the deck of the steamer City of Milwaukee, at St. Joseph, Mich., rested a few seconds on the outer rail opposite the main deck, then sprang into Lake Michigan and was drowned.

Paul Oleg, a parachute jumper of Springfield, Ohio, who was racing with a professional racing jumper at the county fair grounds in Lima, Ohio, came down in the water works reservoir and was drowned in eight feet of water. He could swim, but was caught in the ropes.

In a fire which destroyed the plant of Freund Brothers, varnish manufacturers, of Chicago, one fireman gave up his life for duty's sake, another is expected to die from injuries received, and several others were so badly injured that they will carry the scars for many months, if not always.

James Boyd, one of the two men arrested at Hamilton, Ohio, for an alleged attempt to rob the county treasury, admitted that he is John Ryan of Chicago, wanted for robbing the Bluffs, Ill., bank of \$21,000 last October. He served six years in the Nebraska penitentiary for shooting an officer in 1892.

Five thousand dollars' worth of poison has been fed to Kansas prairie dogs upon which they appear to flourish and fatten. The recent Legislature appropriated the money for the purchase of poison. Reports from west Kansas say these pests are destroying cattle ranges and multiplying by the thousands.

Nearly half of the 100 passengers on the through train from St. Louis to Omaha on the Winnebago road were injured, and all had a narrow escape from death, when the train jumped the track and pitched down an 18-foot embankment, landing bottom side up within a few feet of Indian Creek, near Council Bluffs. Three of the injured probably will die.

In a fashionable resort in Omaha R. P. Sleeper surprised his young bride and shot her three times while she reclined upon a couch. Then, as if to add a fitting climax, Sleeper emptied the remaining chambers of his six-shooter in a frenzied fusillade evidently without specific aim, and tossing his empty pistol

aside, he gashed his own throat with a knife. The woman's wounds are fatal.

Edward Saffig, who was arrested at St. Louis on a charge of petty larceny, told Chief of Detectives Desmond a circumstantial story of a plot to kill President McKinley, in which he named Leon Czolgosz and Frank Harrison, who are described as a New York anarchist, were the principals. Saffig said he was in Buffalo at the time of the assassination and talked Czolgosz in his preparation for the crime. Saffig's story is discarded.

Fire in the three-story brick building at 50 Wabash avenue, Chicago, caused a loss estimated to be \$25,000. The building was occupied by L. Gould & Co., dealers in woodenware; J. K. Wampole & Co., pharmacists; supplies; Western Leather Manufacturing Company, and Schroeder & Wiltstein, makers of jewelers' tools and machinery. The fire damage was confined to the two top floors, but the stock of all the firms was damaged by water. The origin of the fire is a mystery.

F. Teaman of Coffeyville, Kan., after searching for his wife since last March, when she left his home, has found her through seeing her picture displayed in a slot machine. After seeing the picture Teaman went to Chicago and found out from the photographer where the picture was taken. He traced his wife to Cripple Creek, where she appeared on the variety stage, and then went to Denver to ask the aid of the police. His wife recognized him on the street and the pair became reconciled.

## IN GENERAL.

Some banks estimate gold output for the season at \$5,000,000.

The Postmaster General has decided not to issue McKinley memorial stamps because of the length of time required to prepare them.

The failure of the large fish firm of O. W. H. Tessler at St. Johns, N. F., is announced. The principal creditor is the Bank of Montreal.

The Grand Trunk elevator at Point Edward, Ont., was destroyed by fire, together with its contents, about 50,000 bushels of wheat. The origin of the fire was spontaneous combustion. The structure was valued at \$60,000.

In Victoria, B. O., John Rogers, a member of the Christian Catholic Church in Zion, was adjudged guilty of manslaughter on the charge that he caused the death of his two children by failing to provide them with medical attendance.

The Schley court of inquiry was brought to a sudden termination for the day eighteen minutes after convening Tuesday morning by the announcement of the sudden death of Judge Jeremiah Wilson, senior counsel for Admiral Schley.

Marine insurance companies foot up their losses on the lakes this season to date to over \$1,000,000. This does not include the hundreds of smaller claims, whose aggregate sum will reach between \$300,000 and \$400,000. The season appears likely to be as disastrous as that of 1893.

Spain is placing large contracts for railroad material and machinery in the United States. Close to 1,000 cars have been ordered from an American car and foundry company, and are to be used by the Compania del Norte, the principal Spanish trunk line, and the Bilbao-Santander Railroad.

Mrs. Peary, wife of Lieut. Peary, denies the report that Dr. Dedrick was murdered. He positively refused to go back, and said he would stay with a party of natives. It was not considered proper to attempt to compel him to return to the Windward because of his peculiar mental state.

The whole world was connected by electric telegraph with the Klondike at 1:20 o'clock Tuesday afternoon. The line, which is 2,200 miles long, touches at Atlin, White Horse, Dawson and Fort Simpson and connects at the Alaskan boundary with the projected American government line from St. Michael.

What is believed to be one of the richest copper deposits in the world was recently discovered through a boy's selling pretty rocks to an assay office at San Diego. It was found that the ore came from about twenty-five miles below the Mexican line, and the boy's father, Antonio Felix, Cal. Robbins and J. Wade McDonald have located the land under the Mexican law. Development work has begun.

## MARKET REPORTS.

Chicago—Cattle, common to prime, \$3.00 to \$3.00; hogs, shipping grades, \$4.25 to \$7.20; sheep, fair to choice, \$3.00 to \$3.50; wheat, No. 2 red, 60c to 70c; corn, No. 2, 50c to 57c; oats, No. 2, 34c to 35c; rye, No. 2, 54c to 56c; butter, choice creamery, 10c to 21c; eggs, fresh, 10c to 17c; potatoes, 60c to 60c per bushel.

Indianapolis—Cattle, shipping, \$3.60 to \$4.00; hogs, choice light, \$4.00 to \$7.00; sheep, common to prime, \$3.00 to \$3.50; wheat, No. 2, 60c to 70c; corn, No. 2, 57c to 58c; oats, No. 2, 30c to 37c; rye, No. 2, 57c to 58c.

Cincinnati—Cattle, \$3.00 to \$3.50; hogs, \$3.00 to \$7.15; sheep, \$3.00 to \$3.25; wheat, No. 2, 70c to 74c; corn, No. 2 mixed, 41c to 42c; oats, No. 2 mixed, 37c to 38c; rye, No. 2, 57c to 58c.

Detroit—Cattle, \$2.50 to \$5.25; hogs, \$3.00 to \$4.75; sheep, \$2.50 to \$3.75; wheat, No. 2, 71c to 72c; corn, No. 2 yellow, 50c to 60c; oats, No. 2 white, 38c to 39c; rye, 53c to 54c.

Toledo—Wheat, No. 2 mixed, 70c to 72c; corn, No. 2 mixed, 57c to 58c; oats, No. 2 mixed, 30c to 37c; rye, No. 2, 52c to 54c; clover seed, prime, \$5.20.

Milwaukee—Wheat, No. 2 northern, 68c to 69c; corn, No. 3, 50c to 57c; oats, No. 2 white, 38c to 39c; rye, No. 2, 54c to 55c; barley, No. 2, 50c to 50c; pork, mess, \$14.00.

Buffalo—Cattle, choice shipping steers, \$3.00 to \$5.00; hogs, fair to prime, \$3.00 to \$7.10; sheep, fair to choice, \$3.00 to \$3.80; lamb, common to choice, \$4.50 to \$5.25.

New York—Cattle, \$3.75 to \$5.00; hogs, \$3.00 to \$7.25; sheep, \$2.50 to \$3.75; wheat, No. 2 red, 74c to 75c; corn, No. 2, 61c to 62c; oats, No. 2 white, 38c to 40c; butter, creamery, 18c to 22c; eggs, western, 19c to 21c.

## GREW UP IN A NIGHT.

LAWTON, NOW A BUSTLING CITY OF THOUSANDS.

The Wonderful Town on the Plains of Oklahoma Probably Has No Parallel in the History of the United States.

There is nothing in the history of the country that will bear comparison with the wonderful city of Lawton (named in honor of the brave American general who was killed in the Philippines) that a few weeks ago sprang into existence over night on the plains of Oklahoma. A desert one day it was a city of tents the next, with a hustling, bustling population of thousands. A city of tents one week, it was a city of substantial frame dwellings the next, with stores and schools and churches and banks, and with business enough to keep every one on the jump for twelve hours out of each twenty-four. From a couple of acres square the townsite has "lapped over" in every direction, until now some of its principal streets are nearly two miles in length. It doesn't matter that the houses have been run up without chimneys. Bricks are scarce in Lawton, and in that climate chimneys are not needed before December, and by that time the railroad will have deposited bricks enough to give each of the 800 houses now standing a chimney.

When the site of Lawton was first selected a ranchman who thought he knew the country pretty well shook his head and prophesied that the town never would amount to anything. "There's nothing here to support a town," he said, "and blow away," was his prediction. There were others who thought that he was mistaken. Lawton is destined to become the center of a prosperous district whose mineral and agricultural resources will support it and keep it growing for many years.

There can be no doubt that Lawton is the biggest city of its age in the world, or that Comanche County, of which it is the county seat, with its 2,700 square miles of farm and pasture lands, is the home of the busiest, most energetic and progressive community to be found to-day in all the Southwest. The opening of the country to settlement was an improvement on any opening of new territory by Uncle Sam. The money from the sales of town lots is to be used for the benefit of all the people. The rent of the school land is a perpetual fund for the schools. To the extent that it goes, the plan is ideal. For several years there need be no taxes for public improvements, and there need be no school tax as long as the rent will cover the school expenses.

The most exaggerated business condition of the new town is the fact that eighty-six saloon licenses have been applied for. It is estimated that a dozen would supply all demands. The development of the Lawton postoffice is said to be without a parallel. On Aug. 9 Postoffice Inspector Hordford of Wichita, Kan., opened the postoffice in a small tent and was in charge for a few days. Upon the arrival of T. J. White, the new postmaster from Arkansas City, Kan., the office was turned over to him and his bond was \$300. In three weeks his bond was raised to \$50,000. With a deputy postmaster and twelve clerks it is all that he can do to keep up with the business. The business now equals that of a first-class office.

The next largest development is the banking business. Prominent among these is the First National Bank, which opened in a tent Aug. 6. Its deposits now amount to over \$300,000. The City National Bank started the same day, has deposits of \$300,000. Two other banks have been started during the past two weeks—the Citizens' Bank of Lawton and the Citizens' State Bank. All these banks are now in their temporary frame buildings. The postoffice has moved into a larger building adjoining the First National Bank. And as an evidence of the desire of the people of Lawton to build well from the start, it may be said that plans for a \$50,000 court house are being considered, and that efforts are being made to secure the establishment there of the Southwestern Normal School.

Upon Arrival at Auburn Prison He Falls on the Floor Moaning.

Czolgosz, President McKinley's murderer, arrived under heavy guard at Auburn prison Thursday night. In going the fifty yards from the train to the prison Czolgosz's legs gave out either from fear of the crowd or from sight of the prison, and two deputy sheriffs were compelled to practically carry the man into the prison. Inside the gate his condition became worse and he was dragged up the stairs and into the main hall. He was placed in a sitting posture on the bench while the handcuffs were being removed, but he fell over and moaned and groaned, evincing the most abject terror.

As in the case of all prisoners, the officers immediately proceeded to strip him and put on a new suit of clothes. During this operation Czolgosz cried and yelled, making the prison corridors echo with evidence of his terror. The prison physician declared that the man was suffering from fright and terror.

The collapse of the murderer was a surprise to every one. En route from Buffalo he talked some and expressed regret for his crime. He said: "I am especially sorry for Mrs. McKinley." He reiterated his former statement that he had had no accomplices. To Jailer Mitchell he sent this message to his father: "Tell him I'm sorry I left such a bad name."

Odds and Ends.

Anti-anarchist anarchism is a public danger, too.

The strikers are having some trouble to unstrike.

Attorneys for Schley seem to have their doubts as to whether Admiral Cotton's testimony is all wool.

The steel trust did not lose money on the strike; it just shovelled prices and disposed of its shovelled stock.

Provided it can be proved that Schley did not obey orders it seems quite evident that he was not the only one.

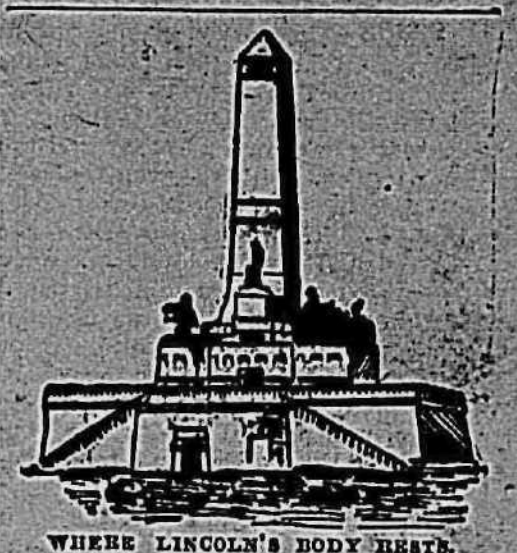
## SEE FACE IN A MIRROR.

Casket Is Opened for the Last Time at Springfield.

Abraham Lincoln's casket was opened Thursday and the face of the great emancipator was seen for the last time before the body was finally laid to rest beneath the Lincoln monument in Oak Ridge cemetery, near Springfield. Eighteen persons were present when the casket was opened.

The identification of the remains was positive. The features are said to have been extremely pallid, and it is said that this condition was due to a film that has crept over the face. The beard could be plainly seen and the chin was prominent, while the hair had begun to fall out. The headrest had decayed, leaving the head flat back.

The shirt front was well preserved, as was also the black silk stock that Lin-



coln wore about his neck. The rest of the clothing had commenced to fall to pieces.

Six laborers carried the box containing the casket from the north side of the monument to the memorial hall on the south side. An hour later, after identification had been made, the casket was taken back to the north side of the monument and then lowered to the vault beneath. Workmen then began the task of securing the casket under the mass of masonry.

The casket, surrounded by an iron cage, is now imbedded in and made a part of a solid concrete block eight by eight feet and thirteen feet long. This makes the twelfth removal of the body.

## FIRST OF THE CUP RACES.

It Is Ended by a Fluky Wind, with the Columbia Far Ahead.

After having tried for five and one-half hours to complete the first race between Shamrock II. and Columbia for the America's cup, the regatta committee fired a gun and set the signal declaring the race off. The time limit agreed upon had expired, with the lights barely in sight. The breeze that had promised glorious sport at the start had died away, and the racers were left with their sails looking like a washday on a man of war. At this time Columbia, the old faithful, was something more than a mile ahead of the burlesomed bronze challenger.

Although the first of the season's races for the America's cup could not be finished within the time limit, the showing made by the Columbia was such as to strengthen confidence considerably in its ability to win. That the Shamrock II. is a remarkably fast craft and a dangerous competitor has been demonstrated.

A new boat embodying the best skill of its experienced designer, built without regard to cost, trimmed into



# CZOLGOSZ IS TO DIE

President's Assassin Soon Goes to Electric Chair.

## DAY OF DOOM FIXED.

During the Week of October 28 the Wretch Will Give Up His Life.

Arch Exponent of Anarchy, Enemy of Law, and Cowardly Murderer of a Nation's Chief is Formally Sentenced—Falling Weak and Crying, He Hears His Doom Pronounced—Trial Short and Dignified—Czolgosz Declares There Was No Plot.

Leon F. Czolgosz, the arch exponent of anarchy, the murderer of a defenseless man, the enemy of law and authority, has heard the voice of retribution directed at himself, pronouncing death for the assassin of President McKinley. Czolgosz was found guilty by a jury on Tuesday, and on Thursday Judge White pronounced the death sentence, fixing the week of Oct. 28 as the time during which electrocution will take place. The assassin was removed to the State prison at Auburn, where he awaits his doom.

Before sentence was passed the assassin took advantage of the opportunity given him to speak, but he confined himself to taking upon his own shoulders the blame for the great crime of having murdered the President of the United States. He advanced no reason in justification of his monstrous deed. Not a word did he utter of anarchy, of his enmity to government or of the motives which prompted him to the commission of his crime.

The sentence was brief. "Czolgosz," said the court, "you have committed a grave crime against the State and our Union in the assassination of our beloved President. After learning all the facts

privileges of the law against which he had raised his hand. He was represented by able attorneys, who did all that could be done in the defense of such a prisoner. He had an opportunity to speak in his own defense, though there was nothing he could say to extenuate his awful crime. The case went to the jury with the same formalities as any other murder case, and the speedy rendering of a verdict of guilty was in accord with the interests of justice.

**Trial in Short.**  
Eight hours and twenty-five minutes is the actual time occupied by the trial of the case and the deliberations and return of the jury. Eighteen days had elapsed from the shooting of the President, and ten days and fourteen hours since his death. On Thursday at 2 p. m., twenty days after the crime was committed, the assassin was sentenced to death.

No witnesses were sworn for the defense. Not a word of evidence was before the court as to the sanity of the prisoner. The alienists who examined him were not called. The court instructed the jury that the proof of insanity is the duty of the defendant, that a man must be presumed to be sane unless proved insane. To the assassin was offered the opportunity to go on the stand, but he only shook his head when his lawyers asked him.

He did not trust himself to speak. The unconcerned murderer had changed. His pallor had turned from white to gray. His hands shook. He gazed at his eyes with the lids and at his head hanging on his shoulders, a nervous perspiration oozing out on his face and hands.

In remaining mute throughout the assassin found a way to hold his composure, but in court he was a most miserable picture. No bravado, no courage, no defiance of death.

Swiftly without haste, the naked truth, the calm but unerring efficacy of law, the decorum of long-written precedent, the matchless majesty of reason. These are the elements which combined to make this trial almost incomparable in the experience of those who witnessed it.

Even the spectators seemed actuated by the splendid majesty of fair play. They did not hiss nor storm nor buffet the assassin as he was led through their midst. Calmly they heard his arraignment. Silently they witnessed his appearance before his accusers and dumbly they heard the reading of the verdict, as Czolgosz passed between his guards to jail, there was a feeble hissing sound of vindictive satisfaction. But even this died as it was uttered, and the arch monster of latter-day criminals passed into the shadow of

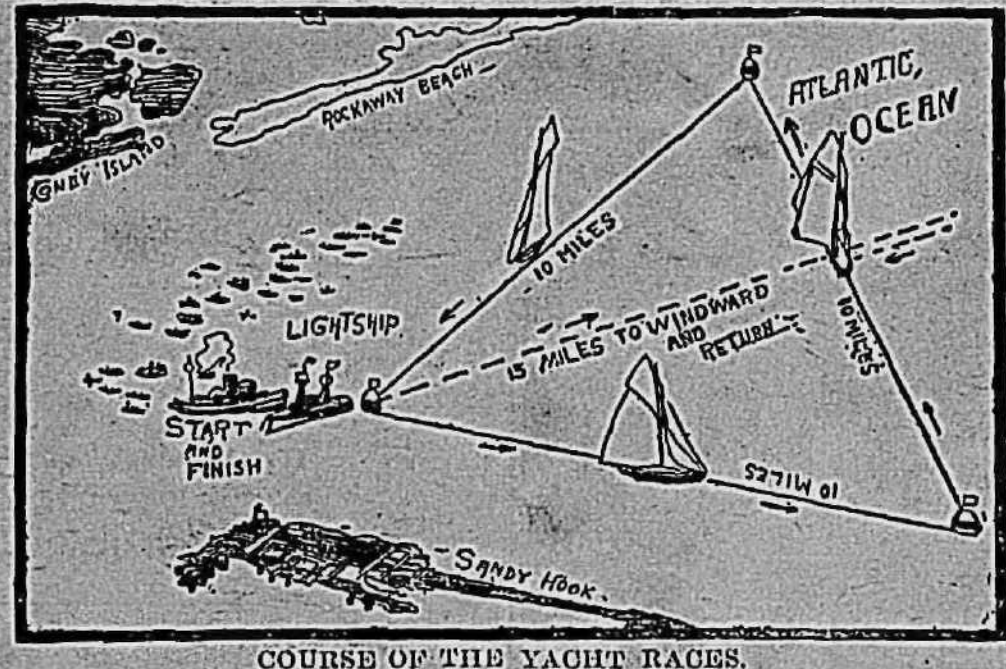
## COLUMBIA WINS RACE

FIRST OF THE SERIES GOES TO AMERICAN YACHT.

Shamrock Is Beaten by a Very Close Margin, After an Exciting Struggle—Forty-eight American Sailors Are Slain in Filipino Trap.

After sailing thirty miles so closely together that the result was always uncertain, Columbia and Shamrock crossed the finish line Saturday afternoon in such a hair-raising finish that for some time there was uncertainty as to which boat had won. The official time shows that Columbia was less than half a minute in the lead, which, with its time allowance of forty-three seconds, gives it the first race by a fraction over a minute. Probably never before in the history of international yachting has there been so close and so exciting a race.

Shamrock got a few seconds the best of the start, and for a time maintained its slight advantage. When Captain Barr's boat crept up, the two great racers flying along like a pair of twin sea gulls, their wings almost touching. At several times on the journey out to sea it was noted that they were not more than a hundred yards apart. Shamrock got around the outer mark less than a minute in the lead, and the race home began on a practically even terms. The two yachts, with their



towering white sails, swept down the home stretch like evenly matched race horses, and the heart of every sportsman was in his mouth. First one and then the other of the boats seemed to get a tiny lead as they caught the first breath of passing puffs of wind, and two miles out from the line the excited experts could only say, "It is still anybody's race."

The result of the first race in the series was quite sufficient to demonstrate that a challenger and a defender were never so evenly matched before. The fact that the two yachts were seemingly so closely matched has, of course, added greatly to the public interest in the remaining races of the series.

## ATTACK GUARD AT TOMB.

Mysterious Incident at Vault Contains McKinley's Body.

Military men guarding the McKinley vault report an attack upon the guard early Sunday night by armed and masked men, carrying packages supposed to contain explosives. It is thought an attempt was made to blow up the vault.

Guard De Prend, a private in the company of regulars from Fort Wayne, Mich., while on duty at the rear of the vault, about 7:45 o'clock, noticed a man peering from behind a tree about forty feet from the vault. He watched it for twenty minutes and then challenged the intruder, who made no response, but dodged back of the tree. The soldier then advanced, challenging a second time, and the man came out and ran toward De Prend, sheltering himself behind a second tree twelve feet nearer the vault.

De Prend, noticing that the fellow was carrying a package in one hand and a glinting instrument in the other, took no further chances, but brought down his rifle and fired. Just as he did so, another man, approaching from behind, and whom he had not seen, struck up the rifle and at the same moment De Prend a terrific blow on the body with some instrument.

Meanwhile the shot had aroused other members of the guard but owing to the fact that they had to climb a steep hill the marauders had disappeared before they arrived. The man who attacked De Prend was masked. The other, he says, he could easily recognize.



TOMB WHERE THE BODY OF MCKINLEY RESTS.

While no one knows what the motive of the attack on the guard was or what the man behind the tree had in his package, the theory advanced is that it was an attempt to blow up the vault in which the President's body lies. Military men agree that it looks like that.

Several members of the "Femile drum" company were injured in a wreck at Lake, Wash.

The various young people's societies of Indianapolis are preparing to begin a crusade against the cigar-smoking evil.

## YACHT RACE RULES.

Here are the rules governing the sailing of the international yacht races:

Courses—Thirty nautical miles from Sandy Hook Lightship.  
First race—Fifteen miles to windward or leeward and return.  
Second race—Equilateral triangle, 10 miles to a leg.  
Third, fourth, fifth and subsequent races to alternate as above.  
Time of start—11 a. m. It is possible, but no race to be started after 1 p. m.  
Signals for start—Preparatory signal 15 minutes before starting signal, and warning signal five minutes before starting signal.  
Timing the starters—If a yacht crosses the line within two minutes after the signal her actual time of crossing is taken; otherwise two minutes after the signal is counted as the time of her start.  
Time limit—Five and a half hours, exclusive of time allowances.  
Accidents—No resailing of race because of breakage of either boat.

## FILIPINOS SLAY MANY.

Kill Forty-eight Members of Company, Ninth Infantry.

Forty-eight soldiers belonging to the Ninth regiment of the United States Infantry were killed and eleven were wounded during a sudden attack by Filipino insurgents while at breakfast Saturday morning. Adj. Gen. Corbin expresses the opinion that the company's officers must have been negligent in the

## PULSE of the PRESS

John G. Milburn is said to have aged ten years in ten days.—Buffalo Times.

Shaffer is now finding how much sharper than a steel-toothed trust is a thankful union.—Buffalo News.

In these days a novel, a play and a baseball team are all judged by the gate receipts.—Detroit Free Press.

The price of cabbage is going so high in the East that fears are expressed of a nickel cigar famine.—Denver Post.

While we did some things with our army that amused our British friends, we never neglected to pay it.—Detroit News.

It is claimed that golf will cure consumption; but so far as we know there is nothing that will cure golf.—Detroit Free Press.

One editor consoles himself regarding the high price of potatoes with the reflection that the scarcely is also hard on the bugs.—Topeka Journal.

However, several thousand workmen will regret that President Shaffer did not decide earlier that there was nothing to say.—Grand Rapids Press.

Even if Admiral Sampson is ill, it may comfort him some to know that all his countrymen are also pretty sick of the whole affair.—Grand Rapids News.

With so many Congressmen living in hotels, it is feared that the coal trust problem won't fitly impress itself on the lawmaking mind.—Detroit News.

The misery of the situation is that by hanging the wretch we shall not get rid of the breed. They persist. They exist in every community.—Philadelphia Record.

Historian MacLay's government job pays him \$240 a day, but it is believed the royalties from his naval history will increase it to \$250.—Grand Rapids Press.

After an Alabama sheriff had got the drop with a shotgun the mob decided that, after all, it would be better to let the law take its course.—Detroit Free Press.

New York draws a wide distinction between the healer and the heeler. One of the latter class has just been sent to the work house for thirty days.—Detroit Free Press.

Considering the size of most country ministers' salaries, it is not surprising that one was caught in Boston trying to steal enough for his family to live on.—Buffalo News.

The big meaty Minnesota potato may not be as vigorously "promoted" as the Texas oil well, but it is a thing of joy and a heavy forever, just the same.—St. Paul Dispatch.

Admiral Howison tried to make it very clear to the department that he would not have had any opinions if he had suspected that he was talking to a reporter.—Grand Rapids Press.

We have no admiration for Shaffer, but we have no sympathy for those who were foolish enough to grant him autocratic powers and then condemn him alone for results.—Detroit Free Press.

The school book agents have cost the people of Ohio more than \$1,000,000 in promoting needless changes of books. The agents are expensive and highly unnecessary luxuries.—Toledo News.

Jerry Simpson can't stand Mrs. Nation's rivalry in the fair town of Wichita. He will remove to the Kiowa-Comanche reservation, taking his Saratoga of silk stockings with him.—St. Paul Dispatch.

It seems to be beyond dispute that Uncle Sam has stamped out yellow fever in Havana. But will the people whom he has saved go to work, or lie around in the sun, talking fight.—Cleveland Press.

China is having the annual floods and drowning people by the tens of thousands. Fortunately, China has the people to drown, or she would have had luck with the next census.—Pittsburg Times.

A St. Louis preacher has discovered that vice is not confined to the slums. We should be in a dreadful state of ignorance if it were not for the efforts of the patient ministerial investigator.—Detroit Free Press.

It is all very fine for a strike leader to say that he will be "responsible for the consequences." Will he stand for the sufferings of the wives and children of his dupes? Will he stand for the ruined towns?—New York Evening Sun.

The church folk of Dickson Tenn., have opened a grogshop and are selling all kinds of fancy and plain drinks at cost in order to drive a saloonkeeper out of business. That's a good place for Dr. Parkhurst to visit.—Buffalo Times.

That is a very dangerous proposition of the West Virginia steel mill workers to sell and equip side companies. To do it would not only be contrary to the laws of the State, but would open the way for civil war and untold suffering.—Buffalo Times.

The mosquito is up against a hard proposition. He must fight the Standard Oil trust and everybody knows what that means. That organization has given \$100 and an oil wagon to the Staten Island officer who is making a campaign against the pest.—Topeka Journal.

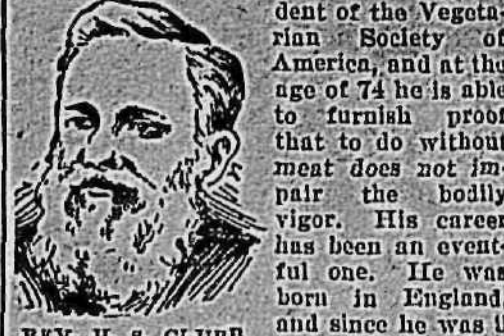
Bishop Spalding rightly says that capital is not the foe of labor, but that its worst enemies are vice and ignorance. The future work of the labor unions must be directed more exclusively to recruiting and purifying their own ranks. This will have the double result of giving them prestige and influence and of strengthening them when anything more than argument must be used.—Toledo News.

A Chicago woman, annoyed by her husband's continual tooting on a trombone, drove him from the house with a revolver. Now she is suing him for desertion. Women are no longer to be pleased in the days of Scott.—Buffalo Times.

It is a pity that Gen. Lord Kitchener has no sense of humor. In a dispatch describing a small defeat he apologized for his men by saying that they were in an "unfavorable position." Surely the Boers are not expected to select places for fighting which shall be convenient for the other side.—New York Evening Sun.

## THE PUBLIC LIFE

For the last sixty-five years the Rev. Henry S. Clubb of Philadelphia has not tasted meat of any kind. He is president of the Vegetarian Society of America, and at the age of 74 he is able to furnish proof that to live without meat does not impair the bodily vigor. His career has been an eventful one. He was born in England, and since he was 15 years old he has never eaten meat. He came to this country in 1853. Since then he has been a newspaper writer, a congressional reporter, an anti-slavery settler in Kansas during the days of "squatter sovereignty," proprietor of a Republican newspaper in a Democratic town in Michigan, an Alderman, a State Senator, and a quarter-master in the Union army during the war of the rebellion. Lastly, he became a minister of the small sect of the Bible Christians.



REV. H. S. CLUBB.

Over the heads of a host of local aspirants a Wisconsin man secured the position of State geologist of Missouri. He is E. R. Buckley, Ph. D., assistant superintendent of the Wisconsin Geological and Natural History Survey, and instructor of commercial geography and economic geology in the University of Wisconsin. The appointment was made by the Missouri State Board of Geology. Gov. Dockery stated that Dr. Buckley's selection was made upon the recommendation of a special committee, composed of Dr. E. B. Craighead of Warrensburg and Prof. B. M. Shepard of Springfield. The place pays \$3,000 a year.

A young Japanese nobleman, S. Yanagi Wara by name, has been chosen professor of chemistry in the University of Columbia, Mo., and will begin his duties in the autumn.

It is said to be the first appointment of a Japanese to the faculty of an American college. Mr. Wara, whose family is one of the most distinguished in Japan, has been educating himself in the United States for the last seven years. He has acquired the degree of Master of Arts, and for several years has served as assistant to Prof. R. O. Graham, who holds the chair of chemistry at the Western University at Bloomington, Ill. In addition to his proficiency as a chemist, Prof. Wara is an expert linguist, speaking English and German in addition to many of the Eastern tongues.

Born within a stone's throw of where she still lives, Mrs. Susan Langville has spent eighty-five years in South Baltimore, Md. She has never in all her long life ridden on a steam car, a street railroad or a steamboat. In no sense a hermit, she has walked all over Baltimore, but has never been tempted to set foot in even a horse car.

For the college course their speed terrified her, and she is afraid of the motor, which feat has kept her from patronizing a steamboat. Her ideal is a quiet, secluded life, and for the last twelve years she has carried it out to the extent of never even crossing to the opposite side of the street on which she lives.

Miss Edna M. Crawford, who has sued a New York photographer, several magazines and a wealthy carpet manufacturer for \$10,000 damages for using her photograph as an advertisement, is the daughter of Ralph Crawford, chief of Cincinnati detectives. Miss Crawford's face appears in the advertisement surrounded upon a figure which she claims is "faked." The photographer, in answer to her claim, says that he made the photographs at "professional" rates, reserving the right to sell them in consideration of the reduced prices. This allegation is denied.

Yo How, Chinese consul general at San Francisco, is mentioned as the probable successor of Minister Wu Ting Fang at Washington in the event of Minister Wu's transfer to England. Yo How is a man of fortune and has a thorough American education. He is a graduate of Oxford and another of the University of Edinburgh. Minister Wu is a brother-in-law of Yo How.

Driven Out of Camp. An Italian miner at the Elk mine near Leadville, Colo., remarked that all kings and presidents should be killed and that it was the right thing to kill McKinley. Three hundred miners gathered at the mine house, waited until the foreman appeared, placed a rope around his neck and waited for a railroad trestle. On the advice of some of the crowd the man's life was spared, but he was badly choked and driven out of the camp by the miners with drawn revolvers.

Purple is the color of royalty.

Yanagi Wara.

Mrs. Langville.

Edna Crawford.

Yo How.

Wu Ting Fang.

Minister Wu.

Yo How.

Edna Crawford.

Yo How.

Wu Ting Fang.

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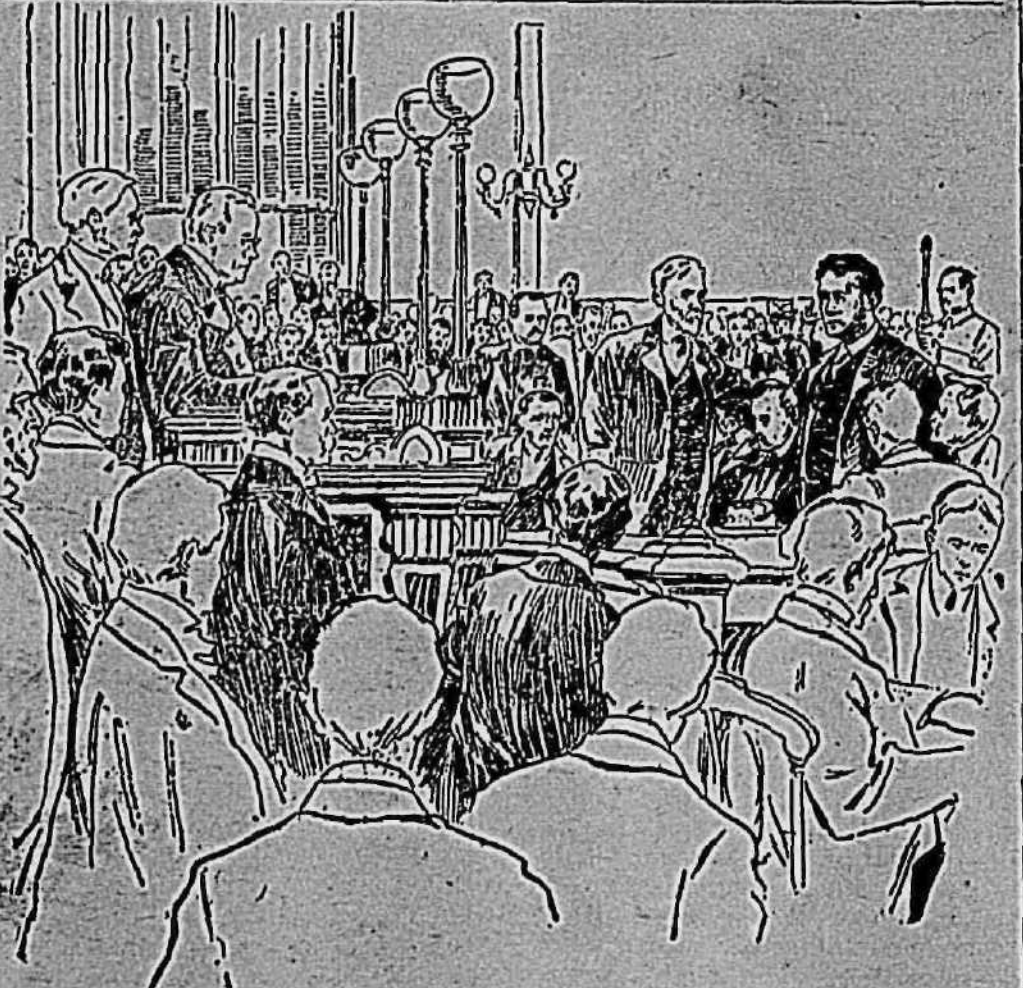
Edna Crawford.

Yo How.

Wu Ting Fang.

Minister Wu.

Yo How.



JUDGE WHITE READING THE DEATH SENTENCE TO CZOLGOSZ.

and circumstances in the case, twelve good men have pronounced you guilty of murder in the first degree. You say that no other person abated you in the commission of this terrible act. The penalty is fixed by statute, and it becomes my duty to impose sentence upon you. The sentence of this court is that in the week beginning Oct. 28, at the place designated and in the manner prescribed by law, you suffer the punishment of death."

In a hush that was like the silence of death Justice White pronounced the prisoner's doom. Physically tottering under the ordeal, but sustaining himself by sheer force of nerve, the murderer heard the words of death pronounced, was shackled and quietly submitted to be led away.

After a full, fair and public trial he has been adjudged guilty by a duly constituted jury and is condemned to die in the electric chair. He will be killed by the law, which he wished to kill. The ignominious end that awaits him is the same that is reserved for all who seek to put the insane and murderous ideas of anarchism into operation. He will go to his death accompanied by the execrations of the civilized world.

The promptness and dispatch with which the case was disposed of in the courts is a subject for public congratulation. No time was lost in needless quibblings about non-essential points. The jury was impaneled in two or three hours, yet it was as impartial as of a month had been spent on the task. The prisoner had the benefit of all the

death marked only by the intangible infamy of his own deed. The final acts in the execution of justice, it is to be hoped, will be marked by the same quiet and expeditious methods which have marked the trial. Let the law take its course, relentlessly but dispassionately.

The snuffing out of the worthless life of the assassin will be a vindication of the law, though it will count as absolutely nothing in the balance against the life which he ended. It is one of the lamentable features of the affair that so insignificant a creature should have been able to inflict such a great sorrow upon so many people. The only satisfaction lies in the swift and majestic manner in which justice has been meted out to the criminal without violating a single provision of the law.

## SITE FOR MCKINLEY SHAFT.

National Monument Association Incorporated at Columbus.

The McKinley National Monument Association, composed of Judge Day, Mayor Robertson, Henry W. Hartley, John C. Welby, William A. Lynch and F. B. Case, has incorporated under the laws of Ohio. The incorporators are the members of the executive committee who had charge of the McKinley funeral demonstration in Canton.

The committee visited West Lawn cemetery and chose a site for the proposed monument. The spot selected is on an eminence overlooking Canton, commanding a fine view of the surrounding country for many miles. It is expected that President Roosevelt will name men of national prominence to act as directors of the association.

## FACTS ABOUT THE ASSASSINATION AND TRIAL.

- Sept. 6—President was shot.
- Sept. 6—President was operated upon.
- Sept. 14—President died.
- Sept. 16—Funeral in Buffalo.
- Sept. 17—Body taken to Washington.
- Sept. 18—Funeral in Washington.
- Sept. 19—Body at rest in Canton.
- Sept. 5—Assassin arrested.
- Sept. 7—Unaware of President's Condition.
- Sept. 8—Assassin confessed.
- Sept. 21—Examined and found sane.
- Sept. 22—Jury selected.
- Sept. 23—Trial begun.
- Sept. 24—Assassin found guilty.
- Sept. 25—Sentence pronounced.



## BANK OF ANTIOCH

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BANKER

Buy and Sell Exchange, and do a General  
Banking Business.

## WISCONSIN CENTRAL RAILWAY CO.

Antioch Station 55 Miles North of Chicago

TIME CARD—Antioch Station.

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Lv. Chicago. At Antioch  
8:30 AM—No. 6, Daily ex Sunday 10:45 AM  
1:30 PM—No. 7, Daily ex Sunday 3:15 PM  
4:30 PM—No. 13, Daily 8:30 PM  
8:30 AM—No. 2, Sunday Special, 10:30 AM  
6:00 PM—Daily Except Sunday, 8:45 PM  
6:45 P. M.—Saturday only, 8:30 P. M.

GOING SOUTH  
Lv. Antioch. At Chicago  
6:50 AM—No. 14, Daily, 10:40 AM  
11:47 AM—No. 5, Daily ex Sunday 1:30 PM  
4:20 PM—No. 4, Daily ex Sunday 6:25 PM  
9:40 PM—No. 2, Daily, 10:55 PM  
6:05 PM—Sunday Special, 8:30 PM  
8:45 PM—Daily Except Sunday, 10:45 PM  
7:02 AM—Daily Except Sunday, 8:50 AM  
W. F. ZIEGLER, Agent, Antioch.



LOTUS CAMP No. 557 M. W. A.  
meets at 7:30 the first and third  
Monday evening of every month  
in Woodmen hall, Antioch, Illinois.  
Visiting Neighbors always welcome  
J. C. JAMES, Jr., V. C.  
C. M. COOPER, Clerk.

SEQUOIA LODGE, No. 87, A. F. & A. M., holds  
regular communications the first and third  
Wednesday evenings of every month. Visiting  
Brethren always welcome.  
J. M. THOMAS, Sec. E. L. SIMONS, W. M.

## ANTIOCH LOCALS.

Items of Local Importance Collected,  
Contributed and Stated.

Shoe Social tomorrow night.

Chase Webb was a Chicago visitor  
on Monday.

Furnaces are being put in the new  
M. E. church.

Don't forget the social at the M. E.  
church tomorrow night.

John Horan has gone to the Sol-  
diers' Home at Milwaukee.

Jud. Bailey, of Guide Rock, Neb.,  
called on friends here last week.

Mrs. Carrie Hook represented the  
Eastern Star at Chicago this week.

Lee Treleden, of Fond du Lac, is  
visiting with his cousin, G. R. Olcott.

Mrs. Chas. Harbaugh, of Lake Vil-  
la, was an Antioch visitor Wednes-  
day.

Charles Hogue has moved into the  
Reise house in the Johnson addition.

Mrs. Ernest Simons gave a card  
party and dinner at the Simons house  
Tuesday.

John VanPatten, of Lake Forest,  
spent Sunday with friends and rela-  
tives here.

Mrs. E. Wills, of Brooklyn, N. Y., is  
visiting with the family of G. A. Voltz,  
at Trevor, Wis.

The old M. E. church building was  
sold to Wm. Westlake for \$40.00, he  
being the highest bidder.

S. F. Grice who has been confined  
to his bed for the past two weeks is  
able to sit up part of the time.

It is reported by the track directors  
that a few specially attractive races  
will be trotted Saturday, Oct. 12.

Village Board met Tuesday even-  
ing and ordered paid bills to the  
amount of \$217. Next meeting Oct. 8.

Miss Louise Manning returned to  
Antioch this week after a visit of six  
months with a brother at Comber,  
Ontario.

Edward and Landon Emmons, of  
Syracuse, N. Y., are visiting with their  
cousins, T. A. W. H. and R. D. Em-  
mons, of this place.

Remember I use the Refra and  
Ophthalmoscope to estimate the errors  
of refraction. This is the only and  
correct way. C. H. Barber.

"Snap Shots," a weekly paper, pub-  
lished by a Grayslake by J. Frank Pick-  
ering, has suspended. We understand  
Mr. Pickering and family will move  
to Utah.

The News force has been badly  
hand-capped this week by sickness,  
both the editor and foreman being on  
the sick list; the former being confined  
to the house, the latter considerably  
under the weather.

W. H. Hanneman, of Wilmot, who is  
to open a barber shop in the Charles  
Sibley building, was in Chicago Wed-  
nesday where he purchased an entire  
new furniture outfit for the place, and  
will have one of the finest shops in  
this locality when ready for business.  
Mr. Hanneman's reputation as a bar-  
ber is well known in this vicinity. He  
expects to be ready to call "next" by  
Saturday of this week.

J. C. James, Sr. was a Waukegan  
visitor Monday.

Fred Porter has been entertaining  
W. Wilkins, of Lake Forest.

For Sale—Some very choice Shrop-  
shire bucks. Mrs. J. L. Harden.

Miss Gertie Smart has resigned her  
position as mail carrier for Channel.

Ed. Fox is sporting a bran new  
surrey recently purchased of George  
S. Wedge.

Louis Hegeman and wife and moth-  
er, of Wilmot called on Henry Heg-  
eman and wife Thursday.

Murine promptly relieves and cures  
granulated lids, inflamed eyes or eye-  
lids. Sold by C. H. Barber.

For Sale—5 heifers, soon fresh: 2  
Durham bulls. Inquire C. E. Allen.  
P. O. Pleasant Prairie, Wis. 8w2

E. L. Simons, J. Welsh and W. R.  
Williams took in the Grand Lodge of  
Masons in Chicago Tuesday and Wed-  
nesday.

For Sale: An improved farm of 120  
acres. Good buildings. For partic-  
ulars address: Andrew Strahan, Hick-  
ory, Ill. 45w7\*

For Sale—Two thoroughbred Hol-  
stein bulls, one year old, also three  
extra good new milch cows. Inquire  
at this office. 4w3

For Sale—A good four-year-old  
King gelding, broke to drive, double  
or single, stylish and gentle. D.  
Sugar, Lake Villa, Ill. 51t

Mr. and Mrs. L. J. Simons gave a  
house-boat party to a few friends on  
Thursday evening at which the  
refreshments were not the least of the  
attractions.

The Ladies Aid Society of the  
Christian church will meet at the  
home of Mrs. R. D. Emmons Thurs-  
day afternoon, Oct. 10. All are in-  
vited. Mrs. D. Nelson, Sec'y.

Mrs. Nettie Mack and children who  
have been visiting with her parents at  
Whitewater, Wis., for some months  
past; returned to their home in this  
city the latter part of last week.

I have a full line of Spectacles, Eye  
Glasses and smoked Glasses in Gold  
Silver, Gold-filled, Steel and Alumin-  
um. Prices right for good work.  
Yours respectfully, C. H. Barber.

George Phillips, at Langle's Sun-  
day caught a black bass that lacked  
only two ounces of weighing 7 pounds  
when taken out of the water. The  
truth of this is vouched for by several  
of our people who saw the fish.

G. R. French, Major of the 22nd  
N. Y. Vol., brother of Mrs. Dr. Em-  
mons, who had an operation perform-  
ed for kidney trouble at the German-  
American hospital, Chicago, is now  
convalescent.

George S. Wedge has bought the  
50-acre farm owned by Herman Cole-  
grove and will take possession Nov-  
ember 1st. The farm was bought for  
speculative purposes and will probab-  
ly be put upon the market.

The many Antioch friends of Mrs. C.  
A. Copper, of Chicago, formerly Miss  
Mattie Hanke, who has been under  
the doctor's care since the death of  
her little daughter, which occurred in  
August, will be pleased to learn that  
she is now somewhat better and on  
the road to recovery.

At the regular meeting of the Court  
of Honor Tuesday evening two  
candidates were initiated into the mys-  
teries of the order and one application  
was received. After the regular rou-  
tine of business refreshments were  
served by ladies of the order and a  
very pleasant evening was spent.

The Ladies Aid Society of the M.  
E. church will give a Shoe Social on  
Friday evening, Oct. 4, at the church.  
A fine program is being prepared and  
the ladies will serve lunch at the  
usual price, 10 cents. The proceeds  
will be applied on carpets and furni-  
ture for the new church. Anna I.  
Karr, Sec'y.

## The Kenosha College of Commerce

---offers a

## Business Course, Shorthand Course, and an English or Teacher's Course

Ninth Year  
New Building.  
Elegant Equipment

Scores of students are now filling  
good places. Students may enroll  
at any time.

OTIS L. TRENNARY, Prin.

# WILLIAMS BROTHERS

## New Goods Constantly Arriving!

All the novelties in Dress Goods.

We are showing a large and beautiful line  
of DRESS SILKS

Closing out Summer Goods.  
Big Remnant Sale.

New Styles in Men's Shirt Waists.  
The Latest Thing Out

Ginghams in the new Watermelon Stripe.  
New Tapestry Drapery goods.  
Leace Curtains in new patterns, \$1.25 pair  
Muslins in Dots and Stripes  
for sash curtains.  
Agency for Butterick's Patterns.

MISS HATTIE AMES will continue  
the agency of Chas. A. Stevens & Bros.  
Made-to-order Goods showing a splendid  
line of Summer Wraps, Jackets, Coats and  
Dresses in sample patterns.

ALWAYS  
BEST.

## WILLIAMS BROS. "BEST" MINNESOTA FLOUR

ALWAYS  
CHEAPEST

Agency for the  
American Steel and Wire Fencing  
Union Wire Fencing.

Quick Meal Gasoline and  
Blue Flame Oil Stove.

We have some great bargains in Cook Stoves  
—actually less than wholesale cost.

The late advance of 20 per cent on stamped  
Ware found us with stock. We shall con-  
tinue to sell at old prices.

Garden, Field and Farm Tools.

Chicago White Lead and Oil Co.'s  
Prepared paint.

Devco's Prepared Carriage and Floor Paint

Murelo is the perfect dressing for your wall  
It won't crack or scale off.

Paints, Oils, Glass and Putty.

Iron and Lead Pipe and Fittings.

We make the closest prices on building jobs

Fifty or more friends of Doctor and  
Mrs. Emmons gave them a happy sur-  
prise at their home on Monday even-  
ing, Sept. 30. Abundant refreshments  
were provided by the guests, which  
all seemed to enjoy, and with music  
from the Apollo a very pleasant even-  
ing was passed. The Doctor and his  
wife expect to start for their new home  
in Phoenix, Arizona, about the middle  
of this month.

### Card of Thanks.

To the christian people of Antioch I  
wish to express my thankfulness for the  
hospitality bestowed upon me during my  
stay here. May God's blessings rest upon  
each and every one.  
L. M. Cook, Clinton, Wis.

### Illinois Day at Pan-American

Take one of the three through trains on  
the Nickel Plate Road at \$10.50 for the  
round trip. Tickets on sale October 5th  
and 6th, good returning until October  
13th, inclusive. Meals 35 cents to \$1.00 in  
dining cars. For tickets good in sleeping  
cars and longer limits write or call on John  
V. Cahalan, General Agent, 111 Adams  
Street, Chicago.

Northern Wisconsin Railroad Lands  
are increasing in value from year to year.  
Railroads are the great civilizers, for they  
give the settler as well as the manufacturer  
equal opportunity to work in undeveloped  
fields, thereby rapidly settling the country  
and bringing forth its undiscovered riches.  
Northern Wisconsin is rich in iron ore,  
clay, limestone, marble, timber and fine farm  
lands. It has made many a settler inde-  
pendent and added to the wealth of man-  
ufacturers who have sought this territory.  
Opportunities have not passed, as there is  
still a generous supply of land which can  
be obtained at low figures and on easy terms.

### One of Douglas Jerrold's Fans.

One evening at a small party which  
included the two friends, Douglas  
Jerrold and Charles Knight, the au-  
thor-publisher, the talk turned on epi-  
taphs. As they were walking home to-  
gether, Knight, half lightly and half  
in earnest, asked the wit to write his  
epitaph for him. Jerrold made no an-  
swer, but when they came to the part-  
ing of their ways he suddenly said:  
"I've got your epitaph." "Well, what  
is it?" "Good Knight."

### The Wisconsin Central Railway

was one of the first roads to penetrate the  
vast Northern Wisconsin Wilderness which  
stretches across the state from east to west.  
It also, has developed from year to year  
and today offers the best of transportation  
facilities, enabling all to ship the products  
of that section to any market in the world.  
Illustrated pamphlets can be obtained by  
addressing W. H. Killen, Land and Indus-  
trial Commissioner, Burlington, Wis., Gen-  
eral Freight Agent, or James O. Pond, Gen-  
eral Passenger Agent, Colby & Abbot Bldg.,  
Milwaukee, Wis.

Kodol Dyspepsia Cure is not a mere  
stimulant to tired nature. It affords the  
stomach complete and absolute rest by di-  
gesting the food you eat. You don't have  
to diet but can enjoy all the good food you  
want. Kodol Dyspepsia Cure instantly re-  
lieves that distress feeling after eating,  
giving you new life and vigor. W. T. Hill

## We are continuing the Great Reduction Sale of Shoes and Rubbers

Most of these goods are from the celebrated  
factory of Selz, Schwab & Co., the largest shoe  
manufacturers in the world. Many have prof-  
ited by purchasing at the reduction sale. We  
have just opened new spring styles of Ladies'  
Fine Shoes which are among the most beau-  
tiful specimens of foot wear ever displayed here.  
Now is the time to buy if you want the latest  
up-to-date productions at medium prices, while  
goods in little older style are selling below cost

The famous **Hosiery** in both wool  
Black Cat Brand of **Hosiery** and cotton  
goods, covering all ranges of sizes from in-  
fants to the full size.

**Stockings** Leather Brand of Stockings for  
Boys, especially recommended to  
wear like leather.

## Clothing Bargains a Big Point

New stock of up-to-date

Gent's Shirts,  
Underwear, Sweaters,  
Gent's Furnishings.  
Spring stock Hats and Caps

The Best Equipped Tin Shop  
in Lake County.

### MORTGAGED NATIONS.

Some of the public owned by Money Lenders  
and Capitalists.

In South America — great many of  
the South American republics are  
owned by money-lenders and capital-  
ists, says Gunton's Magazine. Conces-  
sions after concessions have been  
granted to corporations and foreign  
governments for loans advanced. Rail-  
roads, mining privileges and revenues  
from nearly all taxable goods have  
been pledged. The ease by which  
money is squandered by the govern-  
ments of the South American republics  
makes many of the smaller ones  
chronically hard up, and no sooner  
does one revolution dispose of a min-  
istry and president than another move-  
ment to negotiate a new loan begins.  
In many cases private corporations  
and capitalists have more to say in the  
government of the small South Amer-  
ican republics than the presidents or  
their cabinets. Virtually owning ev-  
erything of real value in the country,  
it is only natural that they should de-  
mand a controlling voice in the man-  
agement of affairs that concern their  
interests. Thus the Argentine repub-  
lic has practically been sold over to  
the auctioneer, and her finances are so  
involved that an expert could never  
straighten them out. The ministers do  
not attempt to do this; they are sat-  
isfied to raise more money by mortgag-  
ing other property and industries of  
the country if in need of funds for  
special purposes. Argentina owes over  
\$300,000,000, and every chance she gets  
it asks for new loans. Already her  
mines, railroads, and other natural re-  
sources are pledged, and it seems  
doubtful if anything valuable can be  
found to hand over as security for new  
loans. There is not much attempt to  
pay the interest on this debt, and the  
country is satisfied if the creditors con-  
tent themselves with seizing a few  
more miles of territory to call the mat-  
ter even.

## Big Bargain.

I will sell a nice \$400 Troi-  
chell Upright Piano includ-  
ing Chair and Piano Cover  
for \$150.

Inquire at  
MAYER'S COTTAGE,  
Channel Lake.

## Farm for Rent

140 ACRES, NEAR FOX  
Lake. Will rent for a term  
of years or 100 acres, if  
desired; also 85 acres in  
corporation, land in good  
state of cultivation. Lots  
of fruit, good buildings,  
plenty of water and wind  
mill. Inquire Edwin Wilton, Antioch

## Many Bargains in Groceries

A SHORT STOP at our Grocery  
Counter will convince you that we cost  
much to Live. We have got the best  
groceries in the land. We handle groceries on  
the principle that something good is worth  
having, while if you have got to eat it,  
poor goods are dear at any price, and al-  
though bought cheap in price, yet your  
money is in reality thrown away, actually  
wasted.

California Evaporated Apples, 10c  
California Evaporated Peaches, 10c  
are great bargains and are very palatable.  
We think this part of the world would be  
benefited by a larger consumption of Rice.  
Rice is the staple food of half the world.  
We sell it at 5 and 10 cents.

Our line of Canned Goods covers almost  
the entire range of Fruits, Vegetables, Fish  
and Meats. Many are under the Monarch  
Brand.

A full line of Garden Seeds by Dr. M. Fer-  
ry & Co., either by bulk or package.  
Onion Sets, ready sprouted, only 5c quart.  
A most complete line of Bremner's Cakes  
and Cookies.

A complete line of fine Candles.  
**FRESH BREAD EVERY DAY.**

A Great Bargain!  
A 7-piece set Decorated  
Chamber Crockery only \$2.00

A large stock of Window Shades and Cur-  
tains and are making the usual popular  
low prices.

Fishing Tackle.

Oars and Oar Locks.

Hunting Coats and Caps.

Bicycle repairs, Bicycles and Sundries.

Buy crushed Oyster shells, at \$1.00 per  
100 pounds. Makes hens lay.

Use Lee's Lice Killer. Kills mites.

Headquarters for Poultry Supplies.

Highest prices paid for Butter and Eggs.  
We have a big outlet for eggs at the  
highest prices.

Lewis Ockerman, Goshen, Ind.: "De-  
Witt's Little Early Risers never bend me  
double like other pills but do their work  
thoroughly and make me feel like a boy!"  
Certain, thorough, gentle. W. T. Hill.

### Mosquitoes Kept at Bay.

A railroad man who works in one of  
the switch towers on the line to At-  
lantic City, surrounded by a mosquito-  
infested swamp, has a plan of his own  
for keeping them out of the tower. He  
makes a ball out of newspapers and  
soaks it in coal oil just enough so that  
it will not drip. He hangs this mid-  
way between two windows and keeps  
it awning all the time. He says that  
no matter how thick the mosquitoes  
may be outside they never care to pass  
it.—Philadelphia Times.

### New York's Largest Market.

Washington market, the largest in  
New York, was established in 1818.  
Fulton market in 1821, Catharine in  
1786. Center market, part of which  
is now used for court purposes, in  
1817, and Clinton market in 1823. Jef-  
ferson market, established in 1832, is  
partly used for court purposes, and  
Tompkins, established in 1826, is  
partly used as an armory. Wallabout  
market in Brooklyn was opened in  
1884. Harlem market, on East One  
Hundred and Third street, in 1891, and  
West Washington market in 1899.

### Where is "Way Down East?"

East does not mean to the Washing-  
tonian what it means to the New Eng-  
lander, says W. D. Lyman in the At-  
lantic. Anything the other side of the  
Missouri is east to us. A new arrival  
from Massachusetts was once greeted  
very cordially, in my hearing, by a  
lady who had been here some time, and  
who said, "I came from the East my-  
self." "Ah!" said the New Englander;  
"from what place?" "From Iowa," was  
the unexpected answer.

Ex-Speaker Reed has been elected a  
director of the New York Life Insur-  
ance Company, and it is hinted that he  
is now a full-fledged member of the in-  
ner circle of financial magnates head-  
ed by Pierpont Morgan.

Our Corn Exports.—Last year the corn exports of the  
United States were 213,000,000 bushels,  
or 10 per cent of the total crop. Eu-  
rope took 198,000,000 bushels, against  
24,000,000 bushels in 1899.

Rain and sweat  
have no effect on  
harness treated  
with Furex Har-  
ness Oil. It re-  
sists the sun,  
keeps the leather  
soft and pliable,  
and does not  
break down or  
run off. It is  
the only harness  
oil that keeps  
looking like new,  
but wears twice  
as long by the  
use of Furex  
Harness Oil.

Sold  
everywhere  
in con-  
tainer.  
Made by  
Standard Oil  
Company